

# Unemployment reaches postwar record of 1,393,000

number of adult unemployed to a postwar record in the last 12 months, taking into account seasonal rises, and is set to rise still further as the economy slides deeper into

recession. Many economists believe the total could rise above two million next year as workers are laid off because of slackening demand for goods.

## Fears of 2m total next year

Unemployment leapt this month to a postwar record, taking account of seasonal factors, the underlying adult unemployment in rise by 43,500 to stand at 1,393,000 on April 10. This is the highest level of unemployment since this measure began in 1948.

total of registered unemployment in the United Kingdom went above 1.5 million this month for the first time since August 1978, when cavers helped to swell the 1,372,900 total work this month was the April figure since the war.

Employment is set to rise further in the coming months as the economy slides into recession. Yesterday's news confirmed the ad view that a severe

beginning and push-employment to levels last year.

drop in output this month has been forecast by the Government. As demand for goods falls off, more will be laid off, swelling the number of the unemployed.

economists believe that total could rise to 2.0 million next year, even higher in 1982. Government estimates for this year were for an unemployment total of 1.8 million. However, it is almost certainly because it was calculated on the most recent

pessimistic forecasts for the economy.

A further guide to the depressed state of the labour market is the fall this month in the number of job vacancies.

Vacancies notified to the Department of Employment have dropped for 10 consecutive months, after seasonal adjustment.

They fell a further 12,300 this month to 165,500. Although these figures only account for about a third of the total number of jobs available, they are considered a reliable guide to the overall trend of vacancies.

This month's increase brought the percentage of the labour force out of work to 5.9 per cent. The previous peak was 5.8 per cent in November 1977. Adult unemployment this month was about 25,000 higher than at its previous record in 1977.

Yesterday's figure drew fire from the Opposition. Mr Eric Varley, shadow Employment Secretary, called the figures "utterly appalling" and called on the Government to abandon its economic policy. The figures would add to the support for the day of action by the Trades Union Congress on May 14.

The jobless total has now risen for seven months running and the pace of the rise has speeded up noticeably since the beginning of the year. Last month's 43,500 jump was much larger than in March when the increase was 20,000, but about the same as the February rise.

The Government accepts that

unemployment is going to rise further, but ministers have repeatedly stressed that high wage settlements are to blame for the increased number out of work. The official view is that employees are now pricing themselves out of work.

There is little sign in the latest earnings figures that pay bargainers are heading the Government's warning. These suggest that earnings are rising by 20 per cent, about the same as the rate of inflation.

The unemployment figures, bad though they are, may be misleading. The total number of people who would like to find work but cannot. This is because some people who do not think they will be able to get a job and are not entitled to much unemployment pay do not bother to register as unemployed and thus are not counted. This is known as the "discouraged worker effect".

Fewer people were kept off the unemployment register by the Government's special job measures last month. The total helped by the job scheme in March was 401,000. The figure for unemployment was thought to be reduced by 192,000.

This is lower than the overall number in job schemes because some of the new jobs are created at the expense of other existing jobs. Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, has forecast that about 155,000 will be kept off the register by job schemes in the current financial year.

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## Duke joins Olympic protest on boycotts

London, April 22—Western governments were criticised by international Olympic sports federations today for putting pressure on athletes to boycott the Moscow games.

The criticism was contained in a statement in which the Duke of Edinburgh had a hand, issued by 26 federations and approved unanimously by their delegates.

"A boycott of a sporting event is an improper method to use in trying to obtain a political end," the statement said.

Mr Thomas Keller, the Swiss president of the general assembly of international federations, said "the finishing touches were added by Prince Philip".

The Duke announced that he would not be going to Moscow in his capacity as President of the International Equestrian Federation.

He is helping to draft the statement. The Duke directly implicated the British Government, which has been campaigning vigorously to persuade British athletes to boycott Moscow with American athletes.

The international Olympic federations, meeting on April 21 in Lausanne, being aware of the reasons advanced by different governments for putting pressure on their national Olympic committees of their countries to boycott the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, protest energetically against such pressure", the statement said.

It also said that such measures "could have disastrous consequences for the future of world sport".

The statement ended by saying that all the Olympic federations

would be present at Moscow—meaning all the sports they represent will be

requisite to pressure on the Iranian Government.

These decisions, announced here after a two-day meeting of EEC foreign ministers, fall short of the immediate trade embargo requested by President Carter to back up the measures already announced by the United States and are less than the West Germans had been arguing for. They are a delicately balanced compromise reflecting

the reluctance of several member states to act too hastily.

EEC governments agreed here today to impose full-scale trade and economic sanctions on Iran if "decisive progress" has not been made by May 17 towards the release of the American diplomats held hostage in Teheran. Diplomatic action and limited economic measures will be taken immediately to put pressure on the Iranian Government.

EEC foreign ministers will review the Iranian response to their initial sanctions and measure the delay in imposing a full trade embargo requested by President Carter to back up the measures already announced by the United States and are less than the West Germans had been arguing for. They are a delicately balanced compromise reflecting

the reluctance of several member states to act too hastily.

The main purpose for the delay in imposing a full trade embargo is to give the Iranian Majlis (Parliament), which is due to meet on May 15 after elections on May 9, an opportunity to discuss the fate of the hostages. This has been mentioned frequently by the Iranian authorities as a pre-requisite for their releases.

EEC foreign ministers will take into account the recall of ambassadors in Teheran (possibly including the recall of ambassadors); a cut-back in the number of Iranian diplomats permitted in EEC capitals; the introduction of visas for Iranians visiting Europe; a formal ban on arms sales to Iran; and a ban on new service contracts.

It was also expected that the



Lord Carrington (left) listening to M. Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister, at yesterday's meeting. With them are Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German minister (right) and Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, his Minister of State.

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EEC would stop the purchase of Iranian oil, which at present accounts for about 50 per cent of the Community's imports of crude; but no specific reference was made to this in the foreign ministers' statement. It is expected that Iran will in any case ban oil sales to the EEC in retaliation against diplomatic sanctions.

The immediate steps to be taken by the EEC are: a reduction in EEC embassy staff in Teheran (possibly including the recall of ambassadors); a cut-back in the number of Iranian diplomats permitted in EEC capitals; the introduction of visas for Iranians visiting Europe; a formal ban on arms sales to Iran; and a ban on new service contracts.

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Marxists subdued, page 6

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## HOME NEWS

## Strike by 50 BL workers over loss of 'toggling-up' allowance stops Mini and Allegro production

By Clifford Webb  
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

British Leyland management's determination to push ahead with controversial changes in working practices has run into immediate trouble.

A strike by 50 Longbridge workers, protesting at the withdrawal of their "toggling-up" allowances, stopped production of the Mini and Allegro yesterday. More than 5,000 workers were laid off last night.

The speed with which management is introducing the changes, which are set out in a 22-page document, has surprised many. It was expected to wait until the last of the 18,500 car strike against the imposition of the pay and conditions package had returned to work.

A further 1,600 voted to return today after a mass meeting at the Common Lane Sheepson plant. Only 3,500 Jaguar workers are still on strike and they are due to meet today.

But what will be the consequences if they vote to stay out? Will Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman, carry out his threat to dismiss all the 18,500 strikers who do not report for work today?

## Eight-seat victory for miners

From Ronald Kershaw

Miners' nominees have taken all eight trade-union seats on the pre-emptive of the Normanton constituency Labour Party, West Yorkshire. The move is in keeping with the declared aim of Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, to obtain maximum representation for the National Union of Mineworkers on constituency Labour parties throughout the Yorkshire coalfield.

In fact the election of miners' delegates is not seen as a take-over by the NUM because six of the eight trade-union seats were already occupied by miners' representatives. The two trade unions knocked out were the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, represented by Mr Alan Howard, and the Associated Union of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, represented by Mr Harry Moore.

The chairman of the constituency party is a NUM man, Mr Henry Daley, as is one of the two vice-chairmen, Mr T. A. Shaw. Together with Mr Edward Thompson, party secretary, another NUM nominee, the principal officials have held those posts for many years.

Mr Thompson said the Normanton elections were in no way comparable with the Barnsley constituency party elections, where NUM nominees swept the board; nor was there any threat to the Labour MP for Normanton, Mr Albert Roberts.

Leading article, page 17

## Civil Service unions' threat of pay research rebellion

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

The Government is likely to be faced with a damaging confrontation with Civil Service unions over future pay negotiations because of union anger over this year's pay offer which is tied to job losses and is payable for only 11 months.

The three main unions representing almost 450,000 civil servants are holding their annual conference next month and are expected to call for a withdrawal of the present pay negotiation machinery.

One union, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, has an emergency motion due for a vote which calls for an industrial action to start by the end of April. Faced with the prospect of the Government giving firm undertaking to abide by the present pay agreement and abandon the use of cash limits to control the public sector, pay is difficult to see how this last demand could be met by the Government, which stated its commitment to cash limits in its election manifesto as one of the basics of its economic policy.

The executive recommendation for industrial action and the withdrawal from the pay research exercise, which is used as the framework for deciding

on civil servants' pay increases on the basis of comparisons with salaries in private industry, would be put to a special union conference next January.

Unions believe that the Government has broken the pay agreement by imposing conditions in the current pay round, and in last year's pay settlement.

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, in a similar incisive declaration, warmly supported Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, for his much misinterpreted speech last week.

She rubbed in for good measure that those who did go on strike that day would not be entitled to social security benefits.

The Prime Minister, in a similar incisive declaration, warmly supported Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, for his much misinterpreted speech last week.

Almost in counterpoint, Mr James Prid is threatening to go on strike if he is not given a vigorous attack from his right-wing backbenchers. It was Professor Clegg of pay comparability.

How many more reports from "this dangerous old booby", asked Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Conservative MP for Knaresborough, before the Government realized the damage being done to the public sector.

He accused the independent pay research unit of adopting a "penny-farthing approach.

Mr McCall said the union would like to see a new system for providing information on civil servants' relative pay position and more emphasis placed on a mechanism to ensure that internal differentials are maintained.

## Secrecy over jobs cuts

By Our Labour Staff

The Government, yesterday refused to disclose to union leaders its plans for making further cuts in Civil Service jobs. It said that it did not yet have any firm proposals.

Unions have been concerned by recent reports that the Cabinet is planning another large cut in Civil Service manpower on top of the 55,000 job losses already announced.

Estimates of the cuts the Government is considering range between 20,000 and 70,000 jobs. Mr Paul Channon, the minister with responsibility for the Civil Service, yesterday told the unions that he could not confirm or repudiate the reports.

He said that the Government was considering its proposals for further reducing the size of the Civil Service after April next year. It is thought that the eventual cuts agreed upon will be the last round during the life of the Government.

Continued from page 1

shift of wealth and power to working people."

His plea for industrial and the strongest applause of the debate at the Scottish congress, which is traditionally on the left of the Labour movement. But it was then turned to make other speakers, such as Mr John Walker, Scottish divisional secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Mr Channon is expected to take his proposals to the Cabinet for approval in the next few weeks and will then consult the unions before making any announcement. He is to make a statement in the Commons today on the size of the Civil Service now and its probable size at the end of the year.

The 38,000 job cuts announced by Mr Channon last December and the 15,000-plus reduction which is a condition of this year's 16.85 per cent pay offer are expected to take the number of the civil servants below 700,000. Any further cut will be resisted by the unions.

One policy they will not be proposing is wage restraint. The Scottish TUC will today consider its attitude to pay, and is expected to reassess its traditional belief in the sovereign remedy of free collective bargaining.

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## HOME NEWS

## Chief constable calls for introduction of sentencing boards

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Sentencing should not be the sole prerogative of judges and magistrates, Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday.

"The whole judicial process would be better served by the introduction of sentencing boards, using carefully established criteria no less precise than those employed by the Parole Board," he said.

Mr Anderson told delegates at the International Fire, Security and Safety Exhibition and Conference at Olympia, London, that obviously judges and magistrates would be best placed to make the final judgment. But sentencing was an aspect of the judicial function in which the community could reasonably claim to have a substantial interest and effective part to play.

Appointed representatives, using all available data and knowledge of the life circumstances and amenability of the convicted offender should be allowed to make a contribution in a consultative process before sentence, for more time was spent deciding how and when to release people from prison than in putting them there in the first place.

Mr Anderson called for the creation of about ten regional police forces whose chief officers could form a commissioners' standing committee, "a cabal of police topliners more likely to speak with one voice" to devise operational policies and general police strategies against crime.

A national committee should be appointed of elected representatives of regional police committees to meet regularly with the commissioners' standing committee and the Home Secretary to discuss public order issues and crime.

## Police chiefs 'pilloried'

Chief constables were being "personally pilloried" by MPs for speaking out on matters of public concern, Mr Alan Goodman, President of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said yesterday.

It was only right that police should shape public opinion on important questions, Mr Goodman said. They were the professionals and had first-hand experience.

"Chief constables are speaking out more than ever before and what is the result? They are personally pilloried in Parliament."

Police were asked by Parliament to comment on possible trade dispute legislation and were then "accused of being actively involved in formulating views publicly hostile

to the rights of workers to strike and to picket."

There had been talk of the "so-called arrogance and non-accountability" of chief constables, but the police were non-political and regarded themselves as accountable, Mr Goodman said.

Mr Goodman was speaking at the Tower Hotel, London, during a conference on "police relations with the national news media in the eighties."

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, who was a guest, said that Sir David McNeice, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, "did right and was proved right" in his handling of last Sunday's National Front march at Lewisham.

The Home Secretary has called for a report from the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire on the case of Mr George Lindo, who was wrongly imprisoned for several months while police allegedly had evidence about his innocence.

The request, disclosed in answer to a parliamentary question from Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, was made after the recent publication of an article in the bulletin of the Legal Action Group of Lawyers and Social Workers.

## Reduction in custodial remands is urged

By Frances Gibb

The contribution of private security organizations should be publicly recognized by official licensing and supervision. Once that was established, there should be much closer collaboration between the police and private security forces on the protection of persons and property.

Mr Anderson said that throughout Western democratic civilization "we are witnessing and passively acquiescing in a quiet but hardly bloodless revolution."

The induction of general social disorder, uncensored crime and personal negligence have replaced more warlike conduct, as the painless way to undermine the stability of the state.

If disciplined and established institutions like the police service which embody community accepted values and stability can somehow be discredited and neutralized, the way is set to criminalise and vanquish the public. Indeed the police service in the United Kingdom represents the largest single obstacle to politically conceived public disorientation and ultimate totalitarianism," Mr Anderson said.

A necessary prerequisite to the "undemocratic" mastery of the people is the total political subversion of the police. Is it any wonder then that the police are given such a bad time?

Recent sustained attacks on the general integrity of the police, questions on the work of the Special Branch, qualms about police accountability and the power of chief constables, doubts about police investigation of their own alleged malpractices and interferences of widespread police corruption were all part of that disquieting prospect, Mr Anderson said.

The national average waiting time between committal and trial last year was 11.1 weeks compared with 7.5 weeks in 1975. In London the average was 18.8 weeks (11.8 in 1975).

A compensation scheme such as existed in France, Germany, Holland, Yugoslavia, Israel, Japan and elsewhere should be introduced for acquitted defendants who had been remanded in custody.

Edil and Rorrand in *Custody* (NACRO, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU).

## Report sought in Lindo case

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## HOME NEWS

**Health plans criticized for failing to secure local control**

Christopher Warman  
Government  
condemns  
the  
Health  
Service  
fail to  
ensure  
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right  
decisions  
at  
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local  
level  
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health  
services  
the  
Metropolitan  
Health  
Authority  
said  
yesterday.

According to the Government's consultation paper, "First, the association of the proposals in area health authorities are district health authorities

should end the conflict which had so characterized the relationship between area health authorities and their officers.

Mr Richard Brew, leader of the policy and resources committee said there had been a loss of nearly 2,000 hospital beds in London in the past year, and that was "possibly" a further loss of 4,000 in the next 10 years as a result of the merging of some hospitals.

"It is imperative that London has an overall health authority to plan future changes very carefully indeed. This cannot be left to the present cumbersome administrative machinery in the National Health Service which splits London four ways. There is too much bureaucracy and too much delay in decision making."

The association believes the paper seriously underestimates the importance of health services. Although

the new single regional health authority for London to replace the four regional authorities in the capital.

Mr Gordon Tate, the instructor at the centre of a dispute over the tougher regime being introduced at New Hall Detention Centre, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, is to receive full pay until a decision is made about his future.

Mr Tate was told that as a result of the new regime his job there was no longer necessary. He worked towards the rehabilitation of boys on a building course at New Hall, which has been chosen for Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary's experiment with "short sharp shocks".

Mr Leslie Moody, general secretary of the Civil Service Union, which objected to the decision, said that the purpose of Mr Tate's course was to equip young people under his control with practical experience and training in basic operations, which they would need to find semi-skilled jobs in the building trade.

"It is deplorable that positive training of this kind is to be phased out in favour of drill and PT."

The union was told that "the decision to close the course has been taken at ministerial level on the ground that the course was not compatible with the aims and objectives of the new regime".

A union statement said that "it was a sad reflection on the philosophy of tough regimes and asked the department to reconsider the decision.

**Machine gun souvenir**

A Japanese light machine gun brought to Britain as a war souvenir was among the 350 firearms surrendered to police in Lincolnshire for destruction last year.

**Art told of attacks on P's Angel who quit**

Correspondent  
Mr. George Seymour, chairman, said they had no choice but to send him back. "All I can do is forward to note to the prison governor asking for his transfer to another prison," he said.

Mr. Diggle, now in High Street, Southwold, Suffolk, pleaded guilty to stealing a van and a credit card, and obtaining property by deception. He was returned to Lincoln to await sentence at Bury St Edmunds Crown Court.

**Defendant says PC was killed accidentally**

Correspondent  
Police Constable Kellam is accused of accidentally killing a man with a billhook. He was left-handed and had the billhook in his left hand as he ran away from Police Constable Kellam, who shouted: "I know who you are, you pig."

Mr. James said he did not strike out at the policeman or aim a deliberate blow at him, and never intended to hurt or kill him. He did not know how the billhook hit the policeman, he said.

He lied to the police when they first questioned him because he was frightened, but at all times he had been properly treated with kindness and consideration.

Asked how he felt when he was told the policeman was dead, he replied: "I felt sorry for him. I still am today."

Dr. William Kennard, a pathologist, said only moderate force would have been needed to cause the injury which killed Police Constable Kellam, aged 31, on March 3. He pleaded guilty to the premises of West Ashton Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

Mr. James said he had been the victim of a fractured skull, sliced his temple, and the jury he used the billhook to break into the trial continues today.

The trial continues today.

## WEST EUROPE

**21 old folk die in fire caused by arson**

Dijon, April 22.—An arsonist set off last night's blaze in a French old people's home in which 21 residents, aged between 85 and 96, died of suffocation in their beds, police and firemen said today.

The failure to acknowledge the community health services is further reinforced by the proposals for representation on the District Health Authority.

"Apart from the general practitioner and four local authority nominees, there is no guarantee that there will be any other members with interest in or knowledge of community services."

In a separate comment, the Greater London Council called for a new single regional health authority for London to replace the four regional authorities in the capital.

Mr. Richard Brew, leader of the policy and resources committee said there had been a loss of nearly 2,000 hospital beds in London in the past year, and that was "possibly" a further loss of 4,000 in the next 10 years as a result of the merging of some hospitals.

"It is imperative that London has an overall health authority to plan future changes very carefully indeed. This cannot be left to the present cumbersome administrative machinery in the National Health Service which splits London four ways. There is too much bureaucracy and too much delay in decision making."

The association believes the paper seriously underestimates the importance of health services. Although

**Full pay for detention centre man**

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent  
Mr. Gordon Tate, the instructor at the centre of a dispute over the tougher regime being introduced at New Hall Detention Centre, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, is to receive full pay until a decision is made about his future.

Mr. Tate was told that as a result of the new regime his job there was no longer necessary. He worked towards the rehabilitation of boys on a building course at New Hall, which has been chosen for Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary's experiment with "short sharp shocks".

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**Machine gun souvenir**

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**Pledge to improve Corsican life**

From Our Own Correspondent April 22

A wide-ranging series of measures aimed at improving the economy and infrastructure of Corsica were announced by the Elysée today, when President Giscard d'Estaing met a delegation of parliamentary members from the island.

The measures include a road building programme, better transport links with the mainland, technical college teaching and university expansion, coastal development and agricultural aid, including an undertaking to seek an EEC regime for clemencies. Financial investment and credit for the island is also being extended.

The President took the opportunity of the meeting to reaffirm the Government's intention of "not bowing to violence or terrorism to change the political status of the island or even to consider granting it autonomy."

The problems implicit in Corsica's insularity, he said, would not lead to any institutional changes resulting in a special status. The state was seeking to ensure that law and order would be enforced by all legal means.

In the past three days on the island a house, a police launch, a fishing boat, a veterinary surgery and a telephone exchange have been blown up by military Corsican nationalists.

**Berlinguer list of discords with Peking**

Peking, April 22.—Signor Enrico Berlinguer, leader of the Italian Communist Party, today listed important differences between the Italian and Chinese parties despite the resumption of normal relations marked by his visit.

He told a press conference in Peking, he hoped that cooperation between the two would develop but, in answer to questions, he disclosed that his party still disagreed with China on several fundamental points.

"We do not agree with regarding the Soviet Union as an enemy," he said. "We also do not agree with regarding China as an enemy."

Asked to comment on China's positive invasion of Vietnam last year, Signor Berlinguer said that his party had already expressed its condemnation of China's interference.

"If this interference takes place again, our position will remain the same."

His party also disapproves of the concept of a united front against the Soviet Union linking the United States, Japan, China and Western Europe.

He said that the United States had to take its share of responsibility for the worsening of international relations.

But his party did not oppose the normalization of relations between Peking and Washington "on a peaceful basis", just as it would welcome good Sino-Soviet as well as United States-Soviet relations.

In a reference to Soviet misgivings about his visit, Signor Berlinguer said that it was not

the jury he used the billhook to break into the trial continues today.

## OVERSEAS

## Foreign ministers to join demonstration of solidarity by Nato

From Frederick Bonnart, Brussels, April 22

Increasing concern with the state of allied unity in the face of the Soviet challenge in Afghanistan led Nato to decide this afternoon that foreign ministers will join the defence ministers at their regular spring meeting on May 14.

This is to underscore the alliance's determination to maintain and strengthen its deterrence-defence posture in response to the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

According to a senior diplomat, the attendance of foreign ministers at the Nato meeting, was requested by the Americans who attach importance to a positive allied military response.

They considered the presence of foreign ministers would lend added political weight. This response will be requested in the form of accepting up defence commitments agreed under the long-term defence programme.

In particular, European members decided will be asked to replace the reinforcements which the United States had assigned to Allied Command Europe, and which may now be needed as a rapid intervention force for the Middle East.

The diplomat said, most foreign ministers are expected to attend, although it is known that the Italian, Portuguese and Luxembourg ministers will not be able to come.

The purpose of the defence planning committee, in which all Nato nations except France and Greece take part, is to carry out a regular review of

the state of the alliance's defences.

The May meeting is important after the December decision to deploy long-range theatre nuclear forces in Europe. 108 of the Pershing 2 and 464-ground launched cruise missiles Britain has agreed to take 12 cruise missiles.

Mr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has been criticised for saying at recent party meetings that he advocated a freeze on the deployment of these missiles in return for a similar action by the Soviet Union, suggesting a delay in the decision to install them in West Germany.

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## Greece signs economic and cultural pact with US

From Mario Modiano, Athens, April 22

The United States and Greece today signed a broad agreement on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, representing the first positive development in their relations for more than two years.

The agreement was originally offered to the Greeks in October 1978, to assuage their indignation over the lifting of the American arms embargo on Turkey. It was taken up half-heartedly, but later, when Turkey blocked the military re-entry of Greece into Nato, the Athens Government considered that Washington was to blame, and froze all progress on United States-Greece relations.

The signing of the agreement today by Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Minister of Coordination, and Mr Robert McCloskey, the American Ambassador, can hardly be regarded as a thaw in the more important agree-

ments on the future of the American bases in Greece and of the Voice of America relay stations, remain in limbo.

The Greek Government has made it clear that the conclusion of these agreements is directly related to Greece's position in Nato.

Today's agreement, however, certainly reflected a significant improvement in the relations between the two governments in recent months. As Mr McCloskey put it at today's signing ceremony: "The words of the text are not so important as the general spirit of cooperation that they express."

The agreement provides an institutional framework for a more systematic cooperation in economics, science, technology, education and culture. It sets up three joint working groups to stimulate trade, joint research, and the interchange of people and ideas.

## Mrs Gandhi meets state leaders to seek common policy on Assam settlers

From Richard Wigg, Delhi, April 22

Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today met all the chief ministers of the north-eastern states for an exchange of views to work out a common policy on "foreign" settlers in that region, and on law and order.

Assam was not represented, technically because it has no chief minister, being administered directly from Delhi, owing to the months of student disturbances.

In Assam a five-day campaign of picketing all government and public offices began. For the third successive day, after troops and police regained control over the headquarters of the Assam oil pipeline, No crude flowed out to the rest of India because the oil workers continued to strike.

Stopping the oil, more than one-third of India's total domestic production, was the Assamese protest movement's economic sanction demanded to force the central government to concede its demands for the expulsion of an estimated two to three million non-Assamese settled in the state over the past three decades, chiefly from what is now Bangladesh.

Despite many arrests, volunteers turned out in their hundreds to join the picket lines today.

The Assam student leaders, some under arrest and others underground, decided to go ahead with their round of agitation after seeing how yesterday thousands of defused police charges

## Germ war tests on New York's underground

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, April 22

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one occasion, the report says, an aerosol cloud of the agent covered a train while it was in one of the stations. "When the cloud caught people, they brushed their clothing, looked up at the grating and walked on", one of the experimenters reported.

According to the report, the experiments were conducted without the knowledge or co-operation of either the New York underground, railway authorities or the city police. Nobody took much notice of all the people carrying out the experiments even when they tramped around with cumbersome air sampling equipment.

The report says that the agent was disseminated without challenge or apparent detection. Air sampling was conducted more or less openly; it elicited few inquiries and no suspicion.

The report concludes that covert dissemination of a biological agent in the New York underground system "cannot be prevented under present conditions".

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## Suggestion of Aden revolution

From Tony Athway, Manama, Bahrain, April 22

Gulf leaders are intrigued by the hasty resignation of President Abdal Farah Ismail of South Yemen and his replacement by Mr Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Prime Minister.

Arab diplomatic circles doubt the "health reasons" mentioned in the communiqué announcing the resignation yesterday, and go so far as to call it a "palace revolution" to be accompanied by a rapprochement with Saudi Arabia and other neighbours.

President Farah Ismail resigned just a few days after his return from Tripoli, where he took part in the final meeting of the Stanshafas Front with leaders from Algeria, Libya, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The President's health seemed excellent in Tripoli, according to observers, while rumours circulated on the solidity—or lack of—it of his political position.

Today he praised the Revolutionary Guards and the club-and-tent fielding Muslim

and tear gas to show their solidarity in the "anti-foreigners" cause.

Urest in Assam has been building up over the past 10 years. Previous Congress governments at the centre could ignore it and indeed abet the influx of poor Muslim immigrants to swell their party's voter lists.

Many Hindu Assamese farmers were content to employ the Muslim immigrant workers cheaply on their lands. It is their children who are spearheading the demand that the jobs must be for the Assamese in their own homeland.

Mrs Gandhi's meeting with the chief ministers in Delhi today has inevitably aroused suspicions that she may be seeking to turn north-eastern sentiment against the Assamese agitation.

The central Government has armed itself with emergency powers as it can, but its emergency rule during her previous period of office and elections in nine states only four weeks ago, Mrs Gandhi may want to avoid an authoritarian solution of the Assam trouble, even though some Home Ministry officials are talking in such terms.

Mrs Gandhi is, however, under a second compulsion. For all its immense diversity, most of India has got used to being firmly governed from the centre. Should Mrs Gandhi give in to the agitation in the north-east, other regionalists will be greatly encouraged.

Posters appealing for support for the Assamese against Delhi have appeared in Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, a stronghold of southern Indian regionalist sentiment. West Bengal, set against Assam in the present dispute, none the less wants regional autonomy itself.

The ministerial committee

for the economic development

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The seven states of the north-east have not been troubled by the influx of "foreigners" to the same degree. But in a region with large tribal populations ethnic differences are strong and anti-foreign sentiment is strong.

The central Government

could now go to the Supreme

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"Special features such as valve stems and valves that rotate a fraction with every stroke to reduce wear, mean that Mercedes-Benz engines remain trouble-free throughout their long life."

"In an accident, the front and rear sections, which deform to a precalculated pattern, absorb a large amount of impact energy."

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"High-torque engine for good acceleration."

"The very strong passenger compartment forms a safety cage."

"The body-shell is cleaned, electrophoretically dip-primed, phosphated. Then a second primer is sprayed on. Underneath receives a coating of flexible underseal as further protection." MERCEDES BENZ BROCHURE 1980

Ditto.

**Polo.**

## OVERSEAS

### Creation of Zimbabwe Army meets problems

From Nicholas Ashford  
Salisbury, April 22

The presence of detachments of former Zanla and Zipra guerrillas parading beside their former opponents in the Rhodesian security forces during last Thursday night's independence celebrations was designed to symbolize the start that has been made on creating a new Zimbabwean national army.

The process of amalgamating former guerrilla fighters with the security forces is taking place under a new joint High Command headed by Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, erstwhile Commander of Rhodesian Combined Operations, and comprising the leaders of the Army, the Air Force and the Zanla and Zipra forces.

However, the amalgamation process is going far from smoothly, a fact that is already causing concern for the new Government.

At a press conference last week Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, gave as his top priority the formation of a single army out of the former opposing forces. Mr Mugabe is acutely aware that he will not be able to secure his power base until there is a single, united army behind him.

Until that takes place the dangers of a renewed conflict, either between the white-led security forces and the former Patriotic Front guerrillas, or else between the Zanla and Zipra wings of the Patriotic Front, will continue to exist.

A start was made in amalgamating the three rival forces shortly before last February's general election when more than 400 Zipra men were transferred to barracks at Essex-le-Clay, near Bulawayo, and a similar number of Zanla guerrillas were despatched in a training camp at Rattray, about 80 miles north-east of Salisbury.

Since then the two groups have been shuffled around and moved to Bajia Bally and Llwyn-y-Glyn barracks in the Bulawayo area, so that there are about 200 from each force at each of the two centres. But no Zanla or Zipra men have been introduced into the amalgamation process since then.

What this means is that whereas about 1,200 former



A group of former Zanla guerrillas are addressed by their commanding officer at a Zimbabwe camp. (Photograph by Bruce Harries)

guerrillas have been integrated with the security forces there still remain more than 28,000 guerrillas in 11 remote assembly centres that were originally set up by the Commonwealth monitoring force when the ceasefire came into effect at the beginning of the year.

Additionally, an estimated 5,000 well-trained Zanla troops who have recently returned from Zambia together with part of Zipra's impressive arsenal of heavy weapons, including heavy mortars, artillery and anti-aircraft equipment. These men are now in heavily-defended positions at two assembly camps. There are more men and equipment in Zanla waiting to return.

The problem facing Mr Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, is twofold. First, he must try to accelerate the process of amalgamation. Second, he has to reduce the overall size of the armed forces which are far too large for the country's peacetime requirements.

This is a task that has deep political implications because any attempt by him to reduce the size of Zipra is likely to meet with resistance from Mr Joshua Nkomo, former commander-in-chief of the Patriotic Front guerrillas, and the general lack of education among many of the former guerrillas.

Many former guerrillas, who had grown accustomed to a considerable degree of independence during the war, also resent the strict discipline they now have to adhere to.

The military problems now being experienced by Mr Mugabe's Government were predicted by the Commonwealth monitoring force, and an attempt was made before the elections to interest guerrillas in reverting to a civilian career. However, in response to a questionnaire circulated to all assembly camps only 150 guerrillas expressed interest in returning to civilian life.

Some time soon Mr Mugabe is going to have to take firm action to reduce the size of the armed forces. But such action is likely to meet with resistance not only from Zipra but

from his own Zanla commandants as well.

They have had their own rivalries with the political leadership of Mr Mugabe's Zanu Party for some time and believe that they should now be rewarded for their vital role in securing the party's election victory.

Progress has been made in other areas, however. The controversial Security Force Auxiliaries, who numbered about 26,000 at the time of the election and who were accused of supporting Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the defeated leader of the UANC Party, have been virtually disbanded.

Similarly, almost all of the European members of the Seious Scouts have left the country, most of them going to South Africa. The name of the unit, which was alleged to have indulged in all sorts of ruthless activities inside Zimbabwe and beyond its borders, has been changed to the "Four Holdings Company" and a new commanding officer has been appointed.

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## How to make jury verdicts less hit and miss

The afternoon seemed interminable. In the silence that followed frowning discussion, our thoughts, a mish-mash of hunch and half-understood legal, direction, were dragged along by the somnolent ticking of the old clock in the corner of the jury room. A verdict had to be reached.

The case was one of alleged drunken driving and according to the little-table we picked up round the court later, was open and shut. Apparently we should not have been out anywhere near as long as we were but the standard of advocacy had been poor and the directions from the bench confusing.

Which is why we were deadlocked: eight "guilty", two "not guilty" and two "I wish I didn't have to make a decision" neutrals. Eventually, with some strong salesmanship from the majority, a verdict was reached—and vindicated, judging from the defendant's "form". But as we filed out of court a fellow juror said plaintively: "There has to be a better way."

There might be. In the scientific vetting of juries is allowed to penetrate a little more deeply. But in spite of legal restraints on research into the deliberations of sitting juries, work by psychologists on how jurors arrive at their verdicts is beginning to look respectable.

Recent findings suggest that people should not be allowed into the jury room until they have been on a demystifying course and that some judges could do with brushing up on their craft of expression.

Some evidence comes from Mr Clyde Chong, a law lecturer at the Central Polytechnic and is contained in an MSC thesis undertaken for the Department of Human Communication Studies at Guy's Hospital. Further information comes from Dr Philip Seal of the psychology department at the London School of Economics, published in the current issue of *The British Journal of Social*

and Clinical Psychology (1980, 19, 7-16). Mr Chong addressed two questions: Do juries really understand the judges' directions at the end of a trial? If they do not, are there any methods by which juries can be nudged towards comprehension?

His curiosity was aroused by American research. One study showed 555 trial judges to be in agreement with their juries for 75 per cent of cases. Where they disagreed the juries were seen as more lenient than the judge in 19 per cent of cases. Causes of disagreement arose from jury reaction to the law and from sentiments about the defendant.

Mr Chong took 96 people, all undergraduates or diploma students at his polytechnic, with an average age of 24, and formed them into eight juries.

He then extracted a case of unlawful death from the All England Law Reports which, with the judge's directions, explored the main aspects of manslaughter: as an unlawful act, as an act of negligence and as a response to provocation. The evidence was printed and the judge's directions were taped. So, too, was a deejorized version of the directions.

He divided his juries into four groups of two. Group one read the evidence and afterwards listened to the *bona fide* directions. Group two heard the directions first and read the evidence afterwards. The other two groups read and listened in similar fashion except that the directions were contained in Mr Chong's rewritten version.

The upshot was that those who were given the modified directions first were markedly superior in their grasp of the law relating to the case.

This finding is paralleled in medicine. Dr Philip Ley, a psychologist at Plymouth Polytechnic, discovered that in the medical consultation the patient tended to remember the first part of discussion (usually diagnosis) but very little about the last—advice to the patient.

Once doctors had been told to use concrete language rather than abstractions—"you must lose 10lb in weight" rather than "you should lose some weight"—the later parts of the doctor's conversation were remembered and acted on.

The personality of the doctor had an important part in the patient's awareness and it was along this dimension that Dr Sealy approached his work on juries. He looked at the rôle of the personal impressions they formed in the course of making their decisions. He

says: "It is not assumed that such impressions are crucial for jurors' decisions, although many people—jurors, counsel and defendants alike—claim that, and behave as though such impressions are important determinants of the ultimate decision."

Dr Sealy chose two cases, one of theft, the other of rape, from which to make a tape recording for playing to a total of 56 juries from London. The juries were asked to record their impressions of the defendants. One factor which correlated with verdicts in the theft case was that of seeing the defendant as "untrustworthy" and convicting him.

In the rape case, Dr Sealy reports: "Impressions of the defendants were largely uncorrelated with verdict although impressions of victim were highly correlated with verdict." In other words, perception of the victim as trustworthy was the best predictor of the verdicts.

Some recent work carried out by Birmingham University researchers involved questionnaires being given to counsel and judges, asking to what extent they agreed with verdicts. Mr Chong said: "Five per cent of a sample of verdicts were regarded as very questionable. They felt that, in accordance with the law, the accused should not have been convicted."

Mr Chong would like to see at least restricted access to juries by research workers, as well as for the legal system to consider writing for jurors a letter procedure to brief them on the law involved before a trial.

Peter Brock



## Preggy progers and the sitting room secretaries

There are an estimated quarter of a million of them, perhaps more. They stuff toys, make clothes, write computer programmes, type, organize conferences, do telephone market research, child-mind, bookkeep and successfully undertake dozens of other occupations.

They are predominantly female and earn anything from under 50p an hour to more than £100 a day. They are Britain's growing force of home-workers: people who through choice or necessity, rather than go out to work, carry on a job in their own home.

If you think you have got the picture, think again. Homeworkers have been aptly described as a hidden army because, other than the 30,000 covered by wages councils, no one knows for sure who they are, how they spend their time or why they are doing it. Depending on whom you speak to, homeworkers are being shamefully exploited or, by contrast, are enjoying the best of both worlds.

There is no official definition of what constitutes homework and while the TUC, the Health and Safety Commission and the Department of Employment broadly concur that it is "work done in the home for another person", equally many thousands of people operate from home on their own account.

On the evidence of a recent survey, based on 43 questionnaires, Mr Simon Crone of the Low Pay Unit depicts a scene of almost Dickensian sweatshop labour: in his own phrase, "an almost unmatchable pattern of low pay and job insecurity". Although hopefully the Crone research deals with the untypical, his saga of women who work for a pittance, who are largely unprotected by any legislation and whose families are subjected to the hazards of poorly-protected machinery and toxic materials that should have no place in the home gives rise to very real concern.

On the latter point, at least, some reform seems likely. The Health and Safety Commission issued a consultative document in January, outlining proposed new regulations in respect of homeworkers. In particular, they recommend the banning of certain potentially dangerous substances, including asbestos and unsealed mercury, from use in homework and the requirement for employers (especially those in manufacturing industries) to notify local inspectors twice yearly about the nature of the work, as well as about

the materials and equipment being used.

But if a black side exists, there is also a bright one. Opportunities for working from home have certainly never been better or more varied.

Even ten years ago the choice for women caring for children or a dependent relative was extremely narrow. If they wanted to work, either because they needed the money or for the stimulus of an outside interest, the option for most lay between taking a conventional job—often impossible because of the scarcity of good child-minding arrangements and the lack of part-time openings—or plumping instead for one of the very few available home-based occupations.

Scope was largely limited to packaging, envelope-addressing, a range of unskilled—or at best, semi-skilled—manufacturing activities plus what could be loosely described as the domestic arts: sewing, knitting, crocheting and child-minding.

Pay was rarely better than pif money. Materials and boxes cluttered up the home. And even for women who were skilled at a craft or lucky enough to be able to make money from painting or writing, homework tended all too often to mean either drudgery or nothing more than a modestly paying hobby.

By contrast, today, it is possible to of what constitutes homework and while the TUC, the Health and Safety Commission and the Department of Employment broadly concur that it is "work done in the home for another person", equally many thousands of people operate from home on their own account.

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"I go porify if I did nothing other than look after my kids but I'm lucky, I've got the ideal", says Linda English, a home programmer with F. International. She works 15 hours most weeks, earns around £50 and claims that in addition to the intellectual satisfaction, one of the major gains is that she has none of the hidden expenses of most working wives.

Among the savings she lists from working at home are: no fares, no wasted travelling time, the need for fewer clothes and minimum use of

convenience foods as fixing in the chores presents no problem. Since petrol and business telephoning are paid, Linda's only direct cost is babysitting for short periods while she visits clients.

Jo Connell, a senior projects manager, says that with children aged one and three she could not work at all were it not for F. International. As it is, she usually does a 25-hour week, averages £100 and is planning to build up her career gradually, as she becomes more free.

Computing is not the only outlet. Jan Wilkins Associates has a register of nearly 1,000 high calibre women, mostly living in or near London, who variously work from home, freelance or do part-time work tailored to their domestic commitments. They include accountants, architects, statisticians, proof-readers, verbatim reporters, graphic artists, telephone market researchers, conference assistants and typists/secretaries.

Some are busy most of the time.

Others work spasmodically, depending on their availability and the demand for their skills. Frequently projects are handled by a team, so that one-day-on, one-day-off—or similar flexible arrangements—can be organized. The most likely openings at present are on the graphic side, typing/secretarial for girls with their own golf ball typewriters and statistical work, including bookkeeping and statistical work, including bookkeeping and accountancy.

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Caroline Stealey, 39 and divorced with two children, has been on the register for seven years. She has done research work, book-indexing, been a conference secretary and is now a controller of a group of 20 women. She spends half her time with the team, half organizing the projects from home; and depending on the hours she works—usually 20 to 30—recounts to earn £350 to £400 a month. Drawbacks? Caroline admits she misses the companionship of an office but says emphatically that not having to leave the children more than compensates.

Doreen Scanlon, one of the growing number of home-based secretaries, simply continued working for her old employers when forced to give up her job to care for a dependent relative.

Hours are irregular—she often takes dictation by telephone during the evening—and the pay is indifferent. But Doreen says that, having had it at first because she missed the office bustle, she has discovered many advantages: no travelling in foul weather, more time to devote to her voluntary activities and

the flexibility—like being able to wash her hair and no-one to see the rollers. "It keeps me in touch with the business world and provides the outlet I need," she explains.

Another solution, like Trish Howard's, is to start a business from home. What began as a bit of freelance cooking two years ago, to occupy her while the children were small, has rapidly blossomed into a flourishing concern.

Although inevitably there are seasonal panics, Trish says that by judicious stocking up of the deep freeze she generally manages to keep the workload to an average of two days a week.

In times of panic, she cat's on other

wives in the village to help with the shopping or delivery. "It's perfect," Trish says. "I can normally suit the hours to the children, I meet lots of people and incidentally make more than £2,000 a year clear."

Another whose hobby developed into a business is John Moreland. With his wife he started Glastonbury Prints which supplies the gift trade with hand-painted drawings. In true cottage industry style, they provide part-time employment for local people. Numbers fluctuate. At one time the Morelands had 18 homeworkers, each doing a minimum of 10 hours a week. Today because of the recession, demand warrants only a couple.

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Others work spasmodically, depending on their availability and the demand for their skills. Frequently projects are handled by a team, so that one-day-on, one-day-off—or similar flexible arrangements—can be organized. The most likely openings at present are on the graphic side, typing/secretarial for girls with their own golf ball typewriters and statistical work, including bookkeeping and accountancy.

Caroline Stealey, 39 and divorced with two children, has been on the register for seven years. She has done research work, book-indexing, been a conference secretary and is now a controller of a group of 20 women. She spends half her time with the team, half organizing the projects from home; and depending on the hours she works—usually 20 to 30—recounts to earn £350 to £400 a month. Drawbacks? Caroline admits she misses the companionship of an office but says emphatically that not having to leave the children more than compensates.

Doreen Scanlon, one of the growing number of home-based secretaries, simply continued working for her old employers when forced to give up her job to care for a dependent relative.

Hours are irregular—she often takes dictation by telephone during the evening—and the pay is indifferent. But Doreen says that, having had it at first because she missed the office bustle, she has discovered many advantages: no travelling in foul weather, more time to devote to her voluntary activities and

the flexibility—like being able to wash her hair and no-one to see the rollers. "It keeps me in touch with the business world and provides the outlet I need," she explains.

Another solution, like Trish Howard's, is to start a business from home. What began as a bit of freelance cooking two years ago, to occupy her while the children were small, has rapidly blossomed into a flourishing concern.

Although inevitably there are seasonal panics, Trish says that by judicious stocking up of the deep freeze she generally manages to keep the workload to an average of two days a week.

In times of panic, she cat's on other

wives in the village to help with the shopping or delivery. "It's perfect," Trish says. "I can normally suit the hours to the children, I meet lots of people and incidentally





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Bernard Levin

# And all for a string of devalued beads

The ungrateful minuet which no  
being danced by the rest of the  
world around the disconsolate  
Germans has now turned into  
something more like Alice's  
lobster quadrille:

"Will you walk a little  
faster?" said a whiting to  
a snail.

"There's a porpoise close  
behind us, and he's treading  
on my tail."

Everywhere, the sound of calcu-  
lating being made can be  
heard. The French will stay  
away if the Germans will, the  
Australians will go if most of  
Europe does, the Canadians will  
postpone a decision until they  
see more clearly what other  
countries are doing, the  
Japanese will be inscrutable,  
the Argentines will shrug, the  
Swedes will do whatever seems  
best to most, the Irish will  
make up their minds in the  
moment. Meanwhile, the Interna-  
tional Olympic Committee is  
meeting in Lausanne at this  
very moment, to try to devise  
some means of fiddling their  
own rules yet again in the hope  
of finding a way of ensnaring  
the Soviet Union, which was  
easier the last time, in the first  
place, to add to the propaganda  
victory that had leaders  
turning their hearts on

With it, let's do likewise, the  
fact that this is what the argu-  
ment is about, if the athletes  
do not carry their national  
flags. Can we pretend with  
a straight face that the Soviet  
Union keeps politics out of  
sport if the athletes have taken  
up position in the arena before  
Brezhnev arrives, instead of  
swirling round it while he  
arrives? Let it be so advanced.  
Will the playing of national  
anthems threaten to awaken the  
sleeping conscience of some of  
the television viewers else-  
where? Away with the anthems,  
and let conscience sleep. Would  
a few more of the credulous  
be deceived if athletes were  
individually instead of as mem-  
bers of a national team? Do it,  
let's do likewise. I  
begin to get a distinct feeling  
that Tom Killanin (and where  
else?) is right. Sir Denis  
Killanin will shortly announce  
that there has been a most  
startling mistake, and that the  
time of the place in which the  
Games are being held is not  
"anywhere at all but Utopia", so



Lord Killanin and Vitaly Smirnov at Lausanne: a clear conscience about the Games?

everyone can go there with a  
clear conscience, especially Kill-  
anin himself and Fido.

But the principles are still  
as clear as they were when the  
question first arose. The Soviet  
authorities make no claim to  
"keep politics out of sport";  
on the contrary, they announce  
publicly and officially that for  
their sport, including most par-  
ticularly the Olympic Games, is  
means of pursuing their  
political ends. The IOC  
acquiesces in this breach of  
its own rules. The Soviet Union  
Committee is, and is publicly  
seen and admitted to be, an  
integral part of the Soviet

political apparatus, with two  
KGB officers on it. The IOC is  
not interested in enforcing its  
clear rule prohibiting such con-  
trol. Soviet Olympic athletes are  
full-time professionals. The IOC,  
as contemptuous of its Charter  
as its rules, has nothing to  
say on the subject. Freedom of  
communication from the Olymp-  
ics to the rest of the world  
will be rigidly limited and con-  
trolled by the Soviet Union, and  
newspapers and magazines from  
abroad prohibited. The IOC has  
no objection. The Soviet Union  
would not hesitate to exclude  
athletes from her teams on  
racial and political grounds.

## Strike another moderate blow

The election at present going on for President  
and National Executive Committee is crucial;  
its outcome depends whether the Civil and  
Public Services Association shall be led by men  
and women with moderate policies of the kind  
held by the great majority of the membership  
(or all democratic political persuasions), or  
by extremists of the far left. For the first  
time, the election is being conducted without  
the block vote, which means that every mem-  
ber's vote counts fully. Moderate members are  
urged to vote as follows:

For President: Kate Losinska.

Continuing our series on new  
words and new meanings.

It must be a sign of the times  
we seem to have stopped hoping  
for Utopia, and to have  
started needing a word for its  
exact opposite. In British political  
discourse there has recently  
been a discordant outbreak of  
dystopias and eutopias, meaning  
places or systems of government  
where everything is for  
the worst, in the worst of all  
possible worlds. The names are  
applied to such visions of hell  
on earth as Aldous Huxley's  
*Brave New World*, George  
Orwell's *1984*, and Anthony  
Burgess's *UbuRien*. It is a pain-  
ful paradox of our brave new  
world that, now that we have

at last acquired the science and  
technology to implement many  
of the utopian dreams of the  
past, our visionaries and politi-  
cians have introduced new  
words to chart new maps of  
hell.

Both eutopias and the rather  
more common dystopias have  
been intermittently used by  
English writers since the nine-  
teenth century for an imagined  
place or condition in which  
everything is as bad as pos-  
sible. The words were popular-  
ised in a collection of essays on  
Utopias and Utopian thought  
published in 1965. In this Prof-  
essor Lewis Mumford, and

other planners and seers of  
social science repeatedly used  
words to mean the opposite of  
Utopia: negative Utopia, dys-  
topia, Kautopia, anti-utopia,  
contra-utopia, negative utopia,  
inverted utopia. The mapes of  
politics and journalism at once  
snapped up such useful and  
impressive words.

There is clearly a need for  
such a word. Its derivation is  
charmingly eccentric. Dystopia  
and eutopia are evidently  
bastard children of Utopia,  
derived from the misapprehension  
that Sir Thomas More's  
imaginary Island republic was  
Eu-topia (Everything-in-the-gar-

den-is-lovely-place) rather than  
Utopia (No-place, that is, no-  
where, or Never Never Land).  
Until now. More, and the  
etymologists have judged that  
it was the latter.

However, it can be argued  
that More himself gave  
authority for the pun and the  
coining, when he wrote: "The  
ancient called me Utopia or  
Nowhere because of my isolation.  
At present, however, I am  
a rival of Plato's Republic,  
perhaps even a victor over it.  
The reason is that what he has  
delinquent in words I alone  
have exhibited in man and  
resources and laws of surpass-

ing excellence. Deservedly  
ought I to be called by the  
name of Utopia or Happy  
Land."

Nevertheless, what Sir Thomas  
called his place was Utopia,  
not Eutopia. Dystopia appears  
to be associated with either  
hybrid maltreatment of "dys-",  
like "dysfunction", which is  
merely a pretentious variant for  
malfunction. Eu and Dys are  
Greek adverbial prefixes. There  
is a case for arguing that the  
more elegant and rational con-  
struction with a static noun  
such as "topos" or place would  
agree that modern Britain is a  
catastopia par excellence.

him in his lime-light. And  
Some will, too. But it begins  
to look as though the Germans  
are now roping slowly off the  
fence in the direction of honour,  
and will presently land safely  
on the ground on that side. If  
they do, for it seems likely  
the Germans are, in athletic  
terms, the most important single  
country outside the Soviet  
Empire (after the United  
States) that a number of other  
European nations will join them  
there. If that happens, particu-  
larly if France is among them,  
the snowball will begin to  
gather pace, not to mention  
snow, as it rolls down the hill,  
and with any luck it may turn  
into something like an  
avalanche.

Within a few weeks, then, we  
may find that the United States  
will be joined, in the boycott  
by most of Western Europe, by  
Australia, Canada and possibly  
New Zealand, by China and  
Japan, by Kenya and some  
other African nations, by  
Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and  
possibly more Middle Eastern  
states, including Israel, and  
by a good many of the states  
of Asia and Latin America.

Or perhaps they will be going  
to keep Sir Denis Killanin com-  
pany and send Lord Killanin's  
double, as the ultimate value  
of his quadrennial significance  
and to help the Games of  
Exeter feel proud of himself.  
Tell me, I hope I do not need  
to tell you that these are not  
very glorious aims, and that  
even if they were very glorious  
indeed they still would not  
justify the betrayal by the auth-  
orities of sport and honour alike.  
It is the fashion among some  
to look down on athletes be-  
cause their achievements are  
not won with the body, not the  
mind. You will not find me  
among those who take such an  
attitude: I do not believe that  
athletes are incapable of under-  
standing what is involved in  
the holding of the Olympics in  
the capital of a state that rules over  
the sole remaining Empire in  
the world, and is constantly  
seeking to expand its frontiers.  
But if they are capable of  
understanding what is involved,  
it seems clear that they have  
not in fact understood. And  
that is why I have thought it  
worth returning to the subject  
of the Olympics today, and may  
do so yet again before the first  
starting pistol is fired.

So the curtain will go up on  
the macabre farce, an interna-  
tional gathering of the athletes  
of the Soviet Empire with  
a thin sprinkling of teams from  
the rest of the world. And  
Brixton's athletes will be among  
them! There they will be, the  
runners and the jumpers, the  
swimmers and the wrestlers,  
the weightlifters and the shot-  
putters, calling up their last  
gasp of strength, forcing their  
bodies to the edge of final  
endurance, discovering one  
more extra effort in themselves  
in the last yards of their con-  
tests, for—what? For  
their devalued medals? They  
are welcome to a whole string  
of them, worn like beads  
around their necks. For their  
country? But their country is  
pieded in the freedom she  
has so often fought for, and is  
now part of the resistance to  
tyranny and aggression, how  
do those repressors such  
country who go to feast with  
their country's enemies, and  
think it no shame to play  
games with the subjects of  
murderers for the satisfaction  
of taking part, win or lose?  
But is that satisfaction, in  
these circumstances, any better  
than the pig's satisfaction in  
an avalanche?



## Shakespeare and the tell-tale sonnet

On the 400th anniversary of his  
birth, A. L. Rowse, writes on  
the latest Bardic research.

It ought not to surprise us

and, is, rather a convincing

thought—that we are, to

our time, more made men.

So John Noble found out many

new things about Parliament

in his *Shakespeare and the*

*Parliament* (London, 1979).

Or perhaps they will be going

to keep Sir Denis Killanin com-

pany and send Lord Killanin's

double, as the ultimate value

of his quadrennial significance

and to help the Games of

Exeter feel proud of himself.

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orities of sport and honour alike.

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mind. You will not find me

among those who take such an

attitude: I do not believe that

athletes are incapable of under-

standing what is involved in

the holding of the Olympics in

the capital of a state that rules over

the sole remaining Empire in

the world, and is constantly

seeking to expand its frontiers.

But if they are capable of

understanding what is involved,

it seems clear that they have

not in fact understood. And

that is why I have thought it

worth returning to the subject

of the Olympics today, and may

do so yet again before the first

starting pistol is fired.

Cacotopia rather than Dystopia.

The variant "cacotopia",

which appeared in *The Times*,

recently, is not just a piece of

cacophony, but a useful new

word. It has no connexion with

the Greek *Kakos*. Its derivation

is obviously from the French

*cacotopie*, the meaning of which can

be found in any decent French

dictionary and the Greek *topos*.

This macaronic hybrid

means a place that is in a

ghastly mess, roughly speaking.

These pessimists who write

about dystopias and gibber

that civilization as we know it

is coming to an end, would

open out a new range of experience,

a cultivated aristocratic circle to which his sensitive nature responded, and brought his genius to fruition.

Well, we know a very great deal more about Shakespeare's age now than was available to Johnson in the eighteenth century.

The result is that in our time it has at last become possible to see the greatest writer of the Elizabethan (or any other) age in three dimensions.

The decisive circumstances of

his life in those crucial years

1592 to 1594 have been estab-

lished beyond possibility of

answer. Why crucial? Because

the patronage of the young

Southampton not only saved

him in the two critical plague

years, 1592 and 1593; when the

theatres were virtually closed,

but opened out a new range of

experience, a cultivated aristoc-

atic circle to which his sensi-

tive nature responded, and

brought his genius to fruition.

It is impossible to exaggerate

the importance of those years,

that friendship and support, and

all that he owed to it—though

it has not been fully appreciated



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## ME TO END THE FLOAT

The volatility of the world's exchange markets has become a major stumbling block in progress towards price and sound economic stability. Currencies move from strong to weak and back to strong again within a matter of weeks or even days. For changes in interest rates, even the suggestion of changes in interest rates, produce quite disproportionate movements in parities. This is to short expectations at both exchange and interest rates, and that damages industrial confidence.

The disadvantages of the present system are now becoming apparent. The steady growth of world trade is gravely imperilled by uncertainties about future patterns of parities. Policies designed to combat inflation can find themselves being swamped by sudden changes in the value of a country's currency, with consequently higher import prices. The break of the link which once existed between a country's underlying competitive position and the exchange rate of its currency means that others find themselves being led out of both world and sometimes even their own currencies.

It is becoming clear that this experience is happening to the United Kingdom. Since early of last year the value of a pound as measured by the Bank of England effective exchange rate has gone up by 16 per cent. Yet during the same period we have experienced inflation at a far higher rate than major competitors.

As a result there has been a significant erosion of our competitiveness in world markets. It is also been to put a significant share of the blame of fighting inflation onto the manufacturing sector. There is evidence from the pay settlements that financial disciplines of the kind which an employer can impose are beginning to be used by managers and workers alike. The manufacturer, where the squeeze on costs is tightest at the moment, is to be paying lower wages during the current pay

round than the rest of the economy, particularly including the Government.

It cannot be healthy for Britain's long-term industrial future that manufacturing should bear the brunt of the fight against inflation in this way. That fight must remain the central concern of Government policy. Only if we can reduce the rate of inflation to an acceptable level can there be any real hope of recovery. The Governor of the Bank of England was quite correct to warn against the search for an easy alternative when he spoke to the House of Commons select committee on the Treasury on Monday.

An excessive reliance on a high exchange rate as a weapon for fighting inflation cannot be justified, however. The present parity of sterling carries with it a number of severe disadvantages. It is ironic that the value of the pound would have been considerably lower had we joined the European Monetary System, for fears that the EMS would tie us to an overvalued exchange rate were one of the main arguments against British participation in that system. As we recovered the difference in inflation rates, that was an argument we then supported. In retrospect, it is clear that the value of the pound would have been lower and our competitiveness would have been greater had we joined the system last year. That fact alone ought to lead the Government to giving the option of membership of the EMS serious consideration now.

The other main argument against membership was the uncertainty about the right rate at which the United Kingdom would join and the recurrent fears of a run on our reserves which have dominated British economic thinking since the war. These fears seem less grave now than they did then. The impact of the oil price rise on sterling's position has been profound. We are the only country in the EEC with broad energy self-sufficiency. This makes us both an attractive place for foreign investors to put their money and improves our position on current account. The danger of British entry into the EMS being followed as a precipitate exit is now

continuing for some time to come. The logical consequence of this external upward pressure on sterling is that a Government which wishes to resist it must pursue policies which lead to the level of interest rates required on domestic grounds being the same as those required for foreign exchange grounds. That means that the domestic components of the money supply must not be allowed to get out of control.

The target the Government must set itself is to reduce Domestic Credit Expansion to a level where it can, if need be, cope with upward pressure on the exchange rate without putting its money supply targets at risk. That means above all cutting the size of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, the one component of DCE over which it has control. A combination of a lower level of public borrowing and a realistic and stabilized exchange rate would combine the needs of our industry and the fight against inflation.

## SCARGILL'S ROTTEN BOROUGHS

On Mr Arthur Scargill: Leader of the Yorkshire effectively took control of his constituency Labour when left-wing supporters were elected as officers of the party and to a position of strong strength on the committee. Now he is the same in another constituency, that of Doncaster. In neither case has there been any move to replace the sitting MP, Mr Roy Barnes, or Mr Albert Barnes, in Normanton. This means that the trend can proceed with equanimity as the rather less fortunate les of local democracy in

if neither member is to be Scargill's campaign to undermine the confidence in MPs in the area. They say that the same thing happen in their constituency and they know that if it is Scargill and his men move against them at any time. That is the purpose: to as many members as possible to the extreme of the Yorkshires leadership. And this be done through the wanted exercise of trade power at local level. In terms a union can gain in the general management fee according to the number of members it is prepared to

affiliate to the party, without any proper check on them.

The natural response to these tactics is to persuade other, more moderate union leaders to play the same game. But while that may be an effective means of countering extreme left-wing pressure on individual MPs it is not a satisfactory way to run a political party. It makes a mockery of the democratic process, when trade union bosses regard a constituency party as their local fiefdom. What is required is a more far-reaching reform that will broaden the democratic base of the Labour Party.

It would not be practicable under British conditions to adopt the American system of primaries. We do not have any registration of voters here according to party allegiance, as is the practice in the United States, and without that there would be no means of preventing Conservatives from crossing over to vote in a Labour primary, and vice versa. There is indeed cross-over voting of this sort in a number of American states, but it makes a mockery of the process. The more sensible course in Britain is for the parties themselves to see that decision over the selection and reselection of candidates are taken by as wide a cross section of members as possible at local level.

This means that a candidate

should be selected in the first instance at a meeting which all paid-up members of a constituency party would be entitled to attend. When it was proposed to drop a sitting MP it might be preferable for this decision to go to a postal ballot of all members. There would not be much point in having a postal ballot to choose between two or more candidates, none of whom might be known to more than a handful of members. But that objection cannot apply in the case of an incumbent MP. In each instance the right to vote would belong to individuals as members of the party. Those affiliated to the party by a union would have the right to vote, but it would be necessary to check that they lived in the constituency and they would cast their votes themselves.

If this became the standard practice within the Labour Party it would be a considerable incentive to recruitment because whichever faction was in the minority in a constituency would have the strongest possible motive for enrolling new members—and new members would cast their votes in the constituency.

In its report the Centre suggested that one million hectares of land to be released for forestry, could well come from rough hill grazing in Scotland: this would mean about 20 per cent. of the total area of rough hill grazing in Scotland going to forestry with largely moribund party at local level.

## Service cuts

By E. S. Faulkner

We are in this country two service Colleges that provide technical and staff training for all officers in the British service. They are pre-eminent in field and attract students from all parts of the world. Although all the training is carried out at the Royal College at Morley, the higher and more advanced courses, and staff training, particularly for senior officers, are carried out at the Staff College, Dorking. Both establishments are complementary to each

other. The first of all drives and the service is enraged and bewildered at the suggestion to close such a unique establishment. It is possible to make cuts in other directions within the Fire Service Department of the Home Office. Is it too much to hope that government ministers can look again? Sure, maybe, but not in this short-sighted and rather thoughtless manner.

E. S. FAULKNER, County Fire Officer, Hertfordshire County Council, Fire Brigade Headquarters, Old London Road, Hertford. April 21.

## Future of South Africa

From Mr Hugh Price

Sir, Your Johannesburg Correspondent's report (April 16) that Bishop Tutu's "power sharing" really means black majority rule à la Mugabe highlights one of the impediments to change in South Africa. Many whites, including Afrikaners, accept that white domination not only cannot last but is morally wrong. What they will not accept, however, is black domination in its stead. Bishop Tutu suggests a more sophisticated solution than that of a unitary state? Various proposals for a federal state have been made recently, notably by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, who is a political scientist as well as a politician.

Another option is radical participation, as advocated by Professor Anthony de Crespin of Cape Town University. The Left generally

throw up their hands in dismay at this idea, squeezing "Balkanisation"! However, they appear to accept the landlocked miniature state of Lesotho and Swaziland. It is ridiculous that the only legacy of the colonial era now considered sacrosanct should be borders arbitrarily drawn by European imperialist powers whose first consideration was their own interests and rivalries.

Radical partition of South Africa

would involve a National Convention similar to that which paved the way to Union. All interests would be represented and every would be negotiable except the right to self-determination for the principal national groups. The allocation of territory and natural resources would, of course, be to fair, and the final agreement would have to be backed internationally. Apartheid as a social and economic phenomenon would be

abolished.

When one considers the disagreements of Flemings and Walloons, of Turkish and Greek Cypriots, of Jews and Arabs—to say nothing of the aspirations of Welsh, Scots, Irish, Basques and other peoples—it seems to me both sensible and just to divide South Africa. The whites have been there a long time. There are more of them than there are Norwegians, nearly as many as there are Danes or Irishmen in Ireland. As a Christian, Bishop Tutu should drop his winner-take-all attitude.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH PRICE,  
Field House,  
Sandgate Road,  
Bekwai,  
Derbyshire.  
April 16.

has to say, the proposal is with dismay throughout the world.

If one was kind the situation could, as I am afraid it does, lead to a Greek tragedy. Whom God

## Down the wrong road in Iran?

From Mr Legoland Labed:

Sir, How right you were to say in your editorial (April 19) that it is the "whole explosive complex" of the present situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region which should now exercise our minds and not just "the one sad problem of the American hostages in Iran". It is also true to say that economic sanctions are "very unlikely to bring about their release". But your criticism of President Carter's erratic policy would have been more persuasive had your editorial not excluded a distinct whiff of defeatism.

A general plea for "constructive thinking" is hardly specific enough to provide an effective response to the Soviet threat to the Gulf. We all agree that the area "should develop peacefully and without Soviet interference", but alas it is obvious that it is not so developing.

The real question is how to curb Soviet expansion there without a world-wide conflagration. The Sommers proposal, which you rightly describe as a combination of official German thinking and of his own wishful thinking, can hardly be said to be pointing "in the right direction". It suggests a kind of new Yalta agreement, but this time in quite a different, infinitely more unfavorable, balance of power situation. It would amount in effect to a legitimisation of yet another Soviet conquest, leaving the region as explosive as before, the West as complacent as ever, and the Soviet Union in a better position to achieve an eventual political and/or strategic breakthrough.

If we are to avoid this something more is needed than a criticism of President Carter. He is not the only one responsible for the present weakness and disarray of the West. The Europeans have an even greater share in such responsibility and it is incumbent upon them, if they are to avoid "Finlandization", to provide something more to overcome the present difficulties of the alliance than a generous offer of "constructive thinking" particularly in the form of negative advice.

What is needed on both sides of the Atlantic is an honest reappraisal of past illusions, now that the chickens have come home to roost after an era which witnessed Czechoslovakia, Angola, Ethiopia, Cambodia and Afghanistan. The present sorry state of American foreign policy should not be used as an excuse for the unwillingness of European allies to show any real solidarity, take any risks and make any sacrifices for a common cause.

The current spectacle of the frightened European states in search of a fig leaf is not just unedifying; it is too reminiscent of the thirties for comfort. Restoring the strength of the alliance, rather than providing the Soviet Union with an opportunity to exploit its weaknesses and divisions is an absolute precondition for European and Western survival. Yours sincerely,

LEOPOLD LABEDZ,

Surveyor,  
133 Oxford Street, W1.  
April 21.

## Future of forestry

From the Director General of the Forestry Commission

Sir, May I immediately correct the erroneous statement by Michael Wigand (feature, April 16) that in its Wood production outlook for Britain the Forestry Commission "stated their aims" of increasing their present land-holding by 1.8m hectares by the year 2025? The figure of 1.8m hectares was presented as the highest of three possible planting options for the entire forestry industry, both commission and private, to achieve by the year 2025. It is therefore nonsense to suggest that the commission's proposals could in any way involve the effective nationalisation of most moorland and hill.

Mr Wigand writes that the most detailed of the recommendations which stem from the forestry lobby is the Centre for Agricultural Strategy's report *Strategy for the UK Forest Industry*. The value of this report arises from the fact that it has been produced by an agricultural research body independent of the forestry industry.

In its report the Centre suggested that one million hectares of land to be released for forestry, could well come from rough hill grazing in Scotland: this would mean about 20 per cent. of the total area of rough hill grazing in Scotland going to forestry with largely moribund party at local level.

## Documentaries and history

From Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker

Sir, I have delayed writing to you until the showing of the latest travesty of the truth, a television film entitled *A Man Called Intrepid*, was completed and to obtain the authority of the annual general meeting of this club, which was given last night, to the following protest.

Sir, William "Little Bill" Stephenson's contribution in the field of Special Operations from 1939 to 1945 was second only to those of Colin Gubbins and "Big Bill" Donovan. But no one could have done all "Little Bill" was alleged to have done. Innumerable ideas and actions in the whole sphere of Special Operations with which he had little or nothing to do were somehow ascribed to his initiative. Such inaccuracy and exaggeration can only detract from Sir William's very great contribution to victory.

How can such inaccuracies be prevented from becoming accepted in our course as history? Letters to the press are ephemeral.

Her Majesty's Government has been unwilling, often justifiably, to give access to such records as were available to the public, few, especially in the early years, and which survive to this day, and which were used by responsible historians. There is of course considerable documentation which must remain, for good reasons, permanently secret. But even if the Government opens the records wider to those proved responsible, how can it be ensured that the true facts, so often far more sensational than any fiction, are not twisted out of recognition by those seeking sensation, rather than being published by historians recording the truth?

I am, etc.

DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER,  
President,  
Special Forces Club,  
8 Herbert Crescent,  
Kingsbridge, SW1.

April 18.

Korean contractors for American equipment in Pakistan, for both educational and historical reasons, have some advantage over the Americans.

Struggling salesmen can establish good contacts and organise factory visits and demonstrations. This expensive process is made easier when the "victim" knows our country and our language and perhaps has friends he can visit here.

Government cuts which hinder our vital exports are unhelpful. It is not mere "wet" pleading to ask for a review of policy.

Yours sincerely,  
DICK PHILBRICK,  
49 Lavender Sweep, SW1.  
April 19.

real preference among Arab and

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Professional views of the Kelly inquest

From Professor Alan Usher

Sir, On Wednesday last, April 15, I was summoned and quite frankly appealed to see Michael Meacher, MP, appearing on a national television programme, reiterating many of the wild inaccuracies concerning the injuries to the late James Kelly which have been widely disseminated by certain sections of the press in the 10 months since this unfortunate man's death. Mr Meacher spoke of "fractured toe", "crushed vertebra", "a shattered limb", and "a 40% brain and marks of violence" and he appealed for a public inquiry into the Kelly affair.

We have just spent a very considerable sum of money, running into many thousands of pounds, upon a wide-ranging public inquiry—called a coroner's inquest—which ventilated very fully the circumstances surrounding Kelly's death. It was the longest and most thorough such inquiry which I have attended in a professional career spanning a quarter of a century and including literally thousands of inquests. It could not, nor in my view could any form of inquiry, make absolutely clear every aspect of this fatality but it did establish clearly certain facts and it is those which I hold Mr Meacher will perhaps at least consider before he again pronounces in public on this matter.

James Kelly did not have a fractured toe. He did not have a shattered limb—there was in fact no fracture present on any of his limbs. James Kelly did not have a crushed vertebra or a fractured spine—there was no recent bony injury to his spine at all. He did have some 40 marks of violence on his body in all, but most of these were small and superficial—less than half of them measured more than one inch in any diameter and one or two were of the order of an eighth of an inch in diameter. A large number were about the elbows and knees where drunks usually sustain minor grazes and bruises of this sort. I have seen in the past more than 70 such marks on the body of an alcoholic where there was no suggestion of assault by a second party. There was not a single mark upon Kelly's body which could be identified as having been caused by a truncheon or a boot and the suggestion which was originally made that he was beaten with a "bar-like object" was retracted at the inquest by the doctor who originally made it. The damage to internal organs such as the brain, spleen, liver and bladder which is commonly seen in cases of fatal head injury was entirely absent from Kelly's body.

Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political effects they were producing in the "victim" nation, which have often been the opposite of what they intended. Two good examples are the Soviet Union's interruption of trade with Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1955 and the United States interruption of trade with Cuba since 1960. Since Mr Carter's sanctions have been pre-occupied with satisfying or fomenting the feelings of outrage of their own public; they have been inattentive to the political



## COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 19: By command of The Queen, the Lord Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lord Chamberlain's Household (the Lieutenant Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the arrival of the Lord Soames (hastily Governor of Southern Rhodesia) and welcomed him on behalf of Her Majesty upon his return to this country.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of The Duke of Gloucester for the People's Republic of China and the United States of America, and gave a speech on behalf of His Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 22: The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the International Equestrian Federation, attended a Meeting of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board in London today.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as a Member of Buck's Club, presented a gift to the Committee Dinner at the Club in Clifford Street, London, W1.

His Royal Highness attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, was received by the members of the Club (the Earl of Warrington).

CLARENCE HOUSE

April 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Tythebush House, the Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society's Convalescent Home near Leatherhead.

His Royal Highness attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, was received by the members of the Club (the Earl of Warrington).

Queenswood School

The Summer Term begins today with Isabella Palmer as head girl and Carolyn Pollett as school captain. A joint Anglican/Methodist service of Confirmation will be held at the church, Chapel on

May 26, 27, 28 and 29. The corona will be on the evening of May 30, and the May Day

will be celebrated on May 31, which is also the beginning of long leave, which ends on June 4. The Winchester match will be played on Agar's Pough on June 20 and 21, and the Hock match at Lord's on July 12 and 13. School closes on July 14.

Dulwich College

The Summer Term begins today. J. J. Best will be the cricket captain. The confirmation service will be conducted by the Bishop of Southwark in Chapel at 2.30 pm on May 7. Sports day will be on May 31. Major-General R. N. S. Mans, Colonel, The Queen's Regiment, will inspect the combined Cadet Force on June 10. The school concert will be held in the Festival Hall at 7.30 pm on June 20. Founder's Day is June 21, and the Commemoration Service will be in Chapel at 11.00 am on Sunday, June 22, when an address will be given by Capt. David Landreth. Half-term will be May 23-27 inclusive, and term will end on Friday, July 11.

Truro School

centenary

Celebrations continue with the start of the Summer Term today at Truro School. Speech Day is on May 15. The new Headmaster will be the Lord Bishop of London, Sir Peter Gadsden. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, will unveil the centenary window in the chapel on May 20. The Old Boys' Truro weekend on May 24 and 25. Details may be had from Truro School. The summer ball will be at Treleizec on July 11.

St Mary's School

(Caine)

The Summer Term starts today. The new Upper VI form common room, which is the first stage of the new building, forms the last phase of the present building programme, will be opened by Mr Stephen Lloyd on Founders' Day, Saturday, June 28.

Today's engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens Lygon Almshouses' flats, Fulham, 3.15.

Shakespeare's birthday: Timothy West, Sir Peter Hall, and others, at a commemoration service, Southwark cathedral, 3.

Exhibitions: Desmond Fountain "Conservation pieces"; sculpture, Alvin Galerie, 9-10 Grosvenor Gardens, 10-6 pm; the Royal Thames and drawings, paintings and watercolours, Sandford Gallery, 1 Mercer Street, 11-6; Lord Leverhulme exhibition, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, 10-6; The Vikings, British Museum, 10-5; Leonardo, Vitruvian man and Christianity, Christie's, lecture theatre, British Museum, 6.15; Boreholes, and how they are drilled; Geological Museum, Exhibition Road, South Ken-

Garter Knights

Sir Keith Holycross, Governor General of New Zealand, and Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull, Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, have been appointed Knights Companion of the Most Noble Order

of the Garter.

Vintners' Company

The following Vintners' Company officers have been elected:

Master, Mr A. A. R. Upper Warden, Mr G. E. Evans; Vice-Warden, Mr R. J. Sykes; Swan Warden, Sir Guy Fison.



Photograph by Bill Whitworth

Mr Glyn Harvey, aged 29, a former pupil of Wandsworth school, London, who has been appointed director of music and of Wandsworth school choir. He succeeds Mr Russell Burgess, the choir's founder, who died last year after 25 years as the school's musical director.

## Birthdays today

Archbishop M. G. Bowen, 50; Lord Carew, 75; Sir Edward Dartmouth, 66; Sir Arnold Hall, 65; Lord McAlpine of Moffat, 73; Dame Ngalor Marsh, 81; Sir Geoffrey Marshall, 93; Sir Thomas Padmore, 91; Sir Thomas Wyndham, 69; Sir Herbert Tolley, 77; Sir Eric Yarrow, 60.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. A. Dickson and Miss D. M. Marsden

Mr P. N. Aitken-Quirk and Miss S. A. Spens

The engagement is announced between Peter Alan, son of Mr E. C. Dickson and the late Mrs J. M. Dickson and stepson of Mrs. I. D. S. C. Dickson, of Townley Lodge, Goosnargh, Preston, Lancashire, and Mrs. P. J. Aitken-Quirk, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncan D. Marsden, of Brock Cottage, Clapham, London.

Mr C. H. Skelton and Mrs Sandra, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Hugh Spens, of Chennells, Dunsfold, nr Godalming, Surrey.

Flight-Lieutenant T. J. Hill, RAF and Miss L. Kennedy

The engagement is announced between Timothy James, only son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Hill, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Susan Lorraine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs William C. Kennedy, of Willaston, Cheshire.

Mr J. C. H. Holdaway and Dr G. M. Lewis

The engagement is announced between Alan Holdaway, son of Dr T. D. S. Holdaway, Netherleigh House, Eton Road, Chester, and Gwen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Reddick, Sketty, Swansea.

Mr A. H. Reddick and Miss E. S. Spivey

The engagement is announced between Alan Hilliard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. L. Reddick, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Susan Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr K. D. Spivey, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and of Mrs. S. F. Spivey, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr G. de Lise Dear and Miss D. A. Steggard

The engagement is announced between the late Mr. and Mrs. de Lise Dear and of Mrs. de Lise Dear, of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, and Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs. Patrick Steggard, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. E. Hankey and Miss M. M. Kibbell

The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barnard Hankey, of Faringdon, Berkshire, and Margaret Mary, daughter of the late Mr. G. C. Wilkinson, and of Mrs. Wilkinson.

Mr D. R. Heaster and Miss P. M. C. Dickson

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs. L. H. Heaster, of Alnaby Park, Hull, and Patricia, third daughter of Mr and Mrs E. M. Dickson, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

Mr B. C. H. Dunn and Miss M. E. Jones

The engagement is announced between Brian, son of Dr and Mrs Courtney Dunn, of Twickenham, Middlesex, and of Mrs. Jones, daughter of Mr and Mrs Haydn B. Jones, of Liangennech, Dyfed.

Mr G. C. E. Seeger and Miss E. A. Rogers

The marriage took place in London on Saturday, April 19, between Mr Gerd Seeger and Miss Liz Rogers.

Marriage

Colonel The Life Guards, and General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick, Colonel, The Blues and Royals, Royal Horse Guards, yesterday.

Mr John Stebbings, president, Royal Society of Arts, and others, presented the guests.

Mr J. E. Hankey and Miss M. M. Kibbell

The marriage took place in London on Saturday, April 19, between Mr Gerd Seeger and Miss Liz Rogers.

Luncheons

Law Society

The Duke of Kent attended a luncheon given by the Law Society at 60 Carey Street yesterday. Mr John Stebbings, president, was host. Other present included

Mr J. E. Hankey and others.

Other luncheons: Diana

Orton, piano, St Olave, 1.05;

Michael Anderson, St Bride's, 1.15;

Sonja, Mary Ousler, soprano, 1.15; Alan Alder, pianist, 1.15;

Forrest, pianist, 1.15;

Malcolm Sargent, Cancer Fund for Children, The Queen's Hall, Clerkenwell, 1.30.

United Newspapers Limited

The chairman and directors of United Newspapers gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday for business associates and friends. Lord Barnetton welcomed the guests and Mr Angus Blaikie, chairman, spoke.

Actuaries' Company

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Other luncheons: Diana

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Sonja, Mary Ousler, soprano, 1.15;

Forrest, pianist, 1.15;

Malcolm Sargent, Cancer Fund for Children, The Queen's Hall, Clerkenwell, 1.30.

Memorial services: The Earl of Harewood, Guardsman, Scott, Buxton, 1.30; Sir Edward Guitman, Sports stadium, Horsey Road, Aylesbury, 2.30; Miss C. J. Whitington, St Mary's, Henley-on-Thames, 2.30.

Desmonds

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel

Grenadier Guards, and Senior

Colonel, Household Cavalry, Scott, Buxton, 1.30; Sir Edward Guitman, Sports stadium, Horsey Road, Aylesbury, 2.30; Miss C. J. Whitington, St Mary's, Henley-on-Thames, 2.30.

Blacksmiths' Company

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriff

attended a dinner held by the

Blacksmiths' Company at the

Mansion House yesterday. Mr

Albert Allen Baldwin, Prime

Minister, and the Lord Mayor, Mr Frank Jackson. Mr J. M. H. van Engelshoven, and Mr the Master of the Ironmongers' Company also spoke.

Vincent's Club

The annual dinner of Vincent's Club, Oxford, was held at the

HQ of the Honourable Artillery

Company yesterday. Lord Blake

was in the chair and Mr Justice

Bingham was the guest of honour.

Actuaries' Company

Mr John Stebbings, president, was

host. Other present included

Mr J. E. Hankey and others.

Other luncheons: Diana

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Science report

Psychology: Eye contact in job interviews

By Peter Brock

A potential employer looks a

candidate in the eye quite

often during the job selection

interview. There is a good chance that the candidate will be offered a position if the interviewer

looks directly at the interviewee

and not at the rest of the room.

These and other aspects of non-verbal behaviour in selection interviews are discussed in a research paper published in the current issue of the *Journal of Occupational Psychology*.

The authors are Dr Ray Forbes of the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, and Dr Paul Jackson, of the Medical Research Council's applied psychology unit at Sheffield University.

They point out that non-verbal behaviour is an important component of the job interview and yet it has received little scientific attention. Also, not very much research using the real interview situation has been published. What results do these experiments derive from studies using tape recordings?

Non-verbal behaviour is the oldest form of communication and in the interview it serves several important functions such as conveying attitudes and emotions, maintaining conversation and relationships, and reflecting the status of people.

After 45 young people

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Matthöfer, the man finance minister, said that he expected guess at this week's of the International Fund (IMF) in Hamburg to establish currency account to assess dollar reserves. Matthöfer said that the unresolved issues with the United States interest on funds in the account, how gold would back the whether new American securities would be low profits and losses allocated and what its participants would be counting on the Ham- etering to advance the of a substitution ac- tcher.

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son increased attrib-  
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were big gains from  
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Longman reported  
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cted losses at Penguin  
while Financial  
managed to increase  
from £3.15m to £3.8m.  
development losses of  
et of revenue from  
and advertising,  
with the new Frank-  
ishing venture.  
Editor, page 23

closure grants  
British companies have  
grants totalling  
under the European  
Steel Community  
or helping firms affected.  
They are Ford  
ham, Bradley & Foster  
ton and Brymbo Steel-  
er Wrexham.

Welsh factory  
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trust sales low  
trust sales were nearly  
in March at £25.3m.  
demptions were £3.9m.  
a net sales outflow of  
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ver the worst, page 23

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n shipping entre-  
who controls Euro-  
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ision.

and may close  
mixed merchant and  
shipbuilding yards at  
of Greenock. Lower  
may close unless new  
are gained by Septem-  
Ross Belch, managing  
of Scott Lithgow, said.

Street higher  
trading on the New  
stock Exchange saw the  
one industrial average  
885 points up to 790.2  
ing over 43 million

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

LAING  
make ideas take shape

### CEGB abandons work on Isle of Grain power station with 2,000 jobs loss

By Nicholas Hirst

and John Huxley

Construction work to complete the 2370m Isle of Grain power station is to be brought to an end with 2,000 workers being made redundant as a result of a dispute involving 27 men.

The Central Electricity Generating Board has finally lost patience with the unions on the site which have proved unable to come up with a solution to the dispute over bonus payments, despite several warnings that the station would be left unfinished unless agreement was reached.

About 600 men were already due to be made redundant on Friday as a result of dismissal notices sent out at the start of the year, when work was slowed on completion of two of the five sets of turbine generating units and boilers in the complex.

Yesterday's decision has stopped work on another two sets of equipment. As a result, a further 1,400 men will be sent home finally on June 5.

Only one set of electrical generating equipment has so far been completed. This began supplying to the national grid in August last year and will continue to do so, although the other four sets are to be stored.

It was in that same month that the trouble broke out with the 27 thermal insulation engineers or "lagers" which has now killed the project.

It was made clear by the CEGB yesterday that the decision to stop work, even though two of the four remaining sets were nearing completion, was not a bluff or a threat. A spokesman said that any solution proposed by the unions would need to be very convincing: the warning of a shutdown had been made some time ago, yet agreement had proved impossible.

Whatever the immediate reason to stop all building work at the Isle of Grain, the CEGB's experience there is not unusual. That 2,000 jobs should now be lost as a result of a dispute involving 27 men merely throws into sharp relief

problems encountered on large industrial sites throughout Britain.

Even before the present long-running dispute threatened to bring the Isle of Grain site to a standstill for the second time in its history, the project was running some four years behind schedule and had overshot its original cost estimate by about £350m.

Altogether, it is estimated that costs for the eight large power stations being built by the CEGB have gone up by more than £2,000m since work began. Dangerous B, for example, is now ten years late and its costs have risen from £59m in 1965 to about £410m at today's prices. The board blames about half the overall cost escalation on delays caused by poor industrial relations, design changes and problems in materials delivery.

It has already spent £450m on the power station and will lose millions of pounds as a result of cancellation. But the economics of electricity generation have changed sharply since the station was ordered.

Mr Frank Earl, national officer of the GMWU, said yesterday that the site was a "white elephant" which the CEGB was "hell bent" on closing. He thought two of the units would be sold abroad.

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# NEDO chief's case for oil funds to aid industry

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Revenue from North Sea oil should be earmarked to help key sectors of industry, according to Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office.

An industrial policy aimed at strengthening industry's technological base and helping individuals to adapt to change should be drawn up. This would then form the vehicle for channelling oil revenue into the most appropriate areas.

Mr Chandler's speech to the British Institute of Management's Westminster branch, was an introduction to the debate due to take place between industry, the government and the unions at the National Economic Development Council next month.

The three sides have been invited to give recommendations for the use of North Sea profits by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

While he acknowledged the dislike by oil treasurers and finance managers for allocating particular sources of revenue for particular purposes, Mr Chandler also stressed the



Mr Geoffrey Chandler: Oil a buttress for industry.

more encouragement includes automation, robotics, computing and telecommunications systems as well as micro-electronics.

There should be more government assistance for research and development in these areas which companies are unable to sustain during a recession.

There should also be better links between universities, government establishments and the needs of the market place in technical fields.

"If oil revenues are not to come and go unnoticed, if they are to be identified as a specific resource for production rather than consumption, then something needs to be done to underline their crucial role and ephemeral nature."

A debate on the national policy towards depletion of North Sea oil was overdue and might well be too late.

However the massive and unforeseen rise in oil prices should help to provide greater flexibility in finding an acceptable balance between a longer and lower plateau of production on the one hand and, on the other, the return on both present and future investment necessary to maintain a high rate of activity."

A policy of gradual depletion was needed, both to conserve supplies and to modify the impact of oil on the exchange rate.

The type of technological development which Mr Chandler considers ought to be given

ther fall of 5,000 tonnes is forecast for 1980.

In 1978, the total value of United Kingdom production was about £730m, of which exports accounted for £19m.

The report, prepared by the industry sector working party for the National Economic Development Council, says that total demand last year fell by about 2 per cent. This marks the beginning of a three-year downturn in total demand according to the British Steel Corporation's estimates.

Provisional estimates show that exports slumped in 1979, after doubling in volume between 1974 and 1978 to 150,000 tonnes. Last year they fell to 85,000 tonnes and a further

cess plant work, and the report says that the future prosperity of the sector depends largely on its export performance.

However, the workers' party fears that the high value of sterling and a rate of cost inflation above that of Britain's main competitor will combine to make United Kingdom steelwork less competitive on world markets. It is little buoyancy in the domestic market, where the industry is largely dependent on industrial building and pro-

duction base could not be funded by North Sea oil alone, adding: "Oil can and should play a substantial part, but if we give assets to private hands how can that be?"

He said that the corporation, which announced on Monday that its share of recoverable offshore reserves stood at 300 million barrels, had been responsible for 23 out of the 54 wells drilled last year in the North Sea. "We are talking about the exploitation of mineral wealth which should belong to the population of the country," he added.

The attack on government plans to invite private investment in the corporation's offshore interests came the day after BNOC announced its first annual profit of £75m.

Mr Laird said that if left to the state-owned oil sector would be purging about £1,000m a year into the exchequer.

He said it would be a tragedy if a big shareholding was sold off to private industry and gave warning that such a move would almost certainly attract American or Middle East interests.

Mr Laird said a modern in-

## Third World divided over IMF gold sales

Hamburg, April 22.—The world's developing countries are divided over what to do with the 103 million ounces of International Monetary Fund (IMF) gold, with the least developed nations wanting the IMF to auction all its gold and more advanced developing countries opposing such a policy.

Despite last year's income tax cuts and the abolition of pay control, the average manager's net pay is still about 7 per cent down in real terms on what it was in 1974. This compares with a fall of only about 2 per cent for the average wage earner.

Mr Roy Close, the director general of the BIM, says in the introduction to the survey that

By Patricia Tisdall

Management Correspondent  
Managers' earnings continue to lag behind pay in general, according to the latest remuneration survey published by the British Institute of Management (BIM) yesterday.

Despite last year's income tax cuts and the abolition of pay control, the average manager's net pay is still about 7 per cent down in real terms on what it was in 1974. This compares with a fall of only about 2 per cent for the average wage earner.

Mr Roy Close, the director general of the BIM, says in the introduction to the survey that

"managerial skills, experience and responsibility all need to be recognized and fairly remunerated if the economy is to thrive, and if we are to attract sufficient people of the right calibre and qualifications into the essential task of management in the future".

Managers are slightly better off compared with wage earners than they were at the time last year. In 1979, their real net pay was about 9 per cent below the 1974 rate, while wage earners' in general were 3 per cent down on the 1974 level.

The highest grades of executives benefited most from tax

cuts, and the tendency has been for companies to concentrate on increasing the pay of lower management.

The survey shows that the basic salaries of supporting managers, those not on the board, went up by 21.6 per cent during the last 12 months compared to an increase of 16.5 per cent recorded for executive directors.

One of the factors has been the need to try to reduce differentials for the lowest levels of management over the earnings of clerical and manual workers.

An increasing number of managers receive bonuses on top of their basic salaries. The

proportion of the sample who recorded bonus payments has been rising steadily from 35.5 per cent in 1978 to 52.4 per cent last year. The present figure is 55.3 per cent.

The provision of company cars for managers increased 3.8 per cent of the total compared with 4.5 per cent in 1979. Pensions and other fringe benefits showed no significant change in the past year.

BIM, National Management Salary Survey 1980, from Remuneration Economics, 51 Portman Road, London WC1H 2SH, price £12.00.

## Call to keep private capital out of BNOC

By Donald Macintyre

The trade union movement was urged yesterday to resist plans to introduce private capital into the state-owned British National Oil Corporation by one of the corporation's non-executive directors.

Mr Gavin Laird, an executive member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who sits on the BNOC board, told his union's national committee yesterday that plans to sell shares in the corporation "are not a good idea in a business sense and not a good idea for the security of oil".

They said that the positions

drafted by the deputies would be discussed by the group of 24 finance ministers and central bank governors today and would surface in a meeting tomorrow of the joint development committee of the IMF and World Bank.

The world economic situation, development aid and recycling problems, the setting up of an IMF proposals, a subscription account and the issue of IMF gold sales are all expected to be tackled by the interim committee.

Mr Laird said a modern in-

ternational base could not be funded by North Sea oil alone, adding: "Oil can and should play a substantial part, but if we give assets to private hands how can that be?"

He said that the corporation, which announced on Monday that its share of recoverable offshore reserves stood at 300 million barrels, had been responsible for 23 out of the 54 wells drilled last year in the North Sea. "We are talking about the exploitation of mineral wealth which should belong to the population of the country," he added.

The AUEW national committee backed a resolution opposing "any further sales of shares in BNOC which would transfer this country's oil assets to multinationals companies or foreign governments".

And it called for British exploitation and control of natural resources, including coal and nuclear energy, planned conservation, cheap supplies to the domestic consumer, full consultation with unions on energy and "maximum application and disclosure of safety measures".

Backing for monetary base control system

By John Whitemore

Fresh support for a system of monetary base control comes today from stockbrokers W. Greenwell in a special edition of its *Monetary Bulletin*.

The brokers also criticize the approach of the authorities to monetary control, arguing that they are still wedded to the philosophy of controlling the demand for money rather than acting directly on its supply.

W. Greenwell suggests that experience has shown that this approach is unreliable and can lead to large fluctuations in interest rates, especially if the supply of money is behaving erratically at the same time. Direct control of the supply of money, it is argued, would not involve suppression of the price mechanism, but to the extent that it produced a smoother trend in the supply of money it should make for rather smaller fluctuations in interest rates.

Greenwell goes on to suggest that the logical way to control supply is through controlling the monetary base. Changes in the monetary base involve factors that are all under the control of the monetary authorities: public sector borrowing requirement, activities of the Exchange Equalisation Account and sales of public sector debt.

The broker, who favours a mandatory cash ratio system for the banks, argues that this system should be used with considerable limitations on the activity of the central bank in its capacity as lender of last resort. The central bank should be able to provide "lifesavers" to individual banks in trouble; it should also be able to provide more general help were the banking system to become exposed to some substantial external shock. But routine daily operations of providing banking reserves on demand should be stopped.

The safety buffer in the system should be largely that of excess reserves built up by the banks and, perhaps, a facility for "borrowed reserves" (as at present available in the United States) as a transitional measure.

copies of the 1979 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Queens' Moat House, St. Edward's Way, Romford, Essex RM1 4DP.

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The messengers' claim, which was rejected by the Bankers, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU) and caused widespread disruption of the banking system, was settled on Monday night with

the messengers' award widened and the association will be seeing a meeting with the employers to press for an improved offer.

The employers have said the 18.2 to 20.4 per cent offer was final.

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Mr M G R Sandberg, OBE, Chairman

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Incorporated in Hong Kong with Limited Liability

Statement to shareholders  
by the Chairman, Mr M G R Sandberg

This is the first year in which my statement to shareholders has been made available before our Ordinary General Meeting and we have accelerated the production of our Report and Accounts to make this possible.

The Group profit for the year was HK\$1,014 million and that of the Bank itself HK\$669.5 million. This represents increases of 39% and 47% respectively over the profits for 1978. Dividends received from Group members are included and as usual outside interests have been deducted in the case of Group profits. The profits of the Bank are stated after provisions considered prudent and sensible by your Board.

We have again increased the transfer to published reserves to a figure of HK\$150 million and are recommending to the Ordinary General Meeting a final dividend of HK\$0.50. After taking into account the interim dividend of 24 cents and the increase in capital following on last year's bonus issue of one new share for every two held, the total distribution to shareholders will show an increase of about 39% compared to last year.

Although it has remained our policy over many years not to rely on bought in money the balance sheet figures have nevertheless again increased considerably and in order to keep our capital in line with these increases we are recommending to you a bonus issue of three shares for every five held. As announced there will be an Extraordinary General Meeting after the Ordinary General Meeting to approve this. If approved \$1,039,372,825 will be capitalised from the Reserve Fund and the Reserve Fund restored by transfers of HK\$830,000,000 and HK\$209,372,825 from the Bank's inner reserves and retained profits respectively. This will still leave carried forward profits in the Bank's accounts of HK\$100 million. We shall require the authorised capital to be increased to HK\$4,000 million and your approval for this will also be sought. Your Directors are quite confident that total distribution for 1980 will not be less than that for 1979, meaning dividends of not less than 47 cents per share on the increased capital as proposed.

1979 has proved a record year for your Group and has produced a rather better increase in profits than anticipated, but if one remembers that perhaps around half of the increase is needed just to keep up with inflation around the world, it puts the figures in a truer perspective.

I mentioned to you last year the tendency of economic pundits to be too gloomy and indeed the much heralded recession in the Free World has not come about. However the failure, effectively, to reduce inflation coupled with the energy price rises in the last year, are not making those same economic forecasters any more cheerful. While a recession may come, and indeed may be the drastic remedy required to curb inflation, I find it difficult to see a recession of any scale in the United States during a Presidential Election year. Meanwhile economic activity in Japan and Western Europe has shown a remarkable capacity to sustain fundamental growth despite the problems faced.

It is to be hoped that a pragmatic approach to the solution of major economic problems can be sustained during the 1980s. We can take some encouragement from the example of the normalisation of Sino-American relationships which seems to have opened the bridge between the needs of an immense market and the capacity of Western technology to supply that market, in an orderly process characterised by realism on both sides.

It is comparatively easy to comment on the interlocked political and economic hazards which beset the world, but somewhat more difficult to convey an awareness that many areas are still making important progress despite the hazards. The ASEAN countries, for example, in which the Group has major operating presence, appear to be maintaining their average annual growth rate of 7.8%. Indeed if one considers the Asia-Pacific region in general it is possible to feel hopeful that its development will be the outstanding economic trend in the last two decades of this century. This progress will of course depend upon the ability of the developed and less-developed nations to create a more balanced economic system and overcome the pressing problems of global inflation and energy shortages. The daunting scale and complexity of this task is such that realism dictates a cautious outlook for the beginning of the 1980s.

The optimism generated by the prospect of increased development in the People's Republic of China has had an effect upon the economy of Hong Kong and therefore upon the affairs of your Group. It is good to report generally full order books for Hong Kong industrialists at least for the first half of the current year.

1979 saw the opening of the first stations on the Mass Transit Railway system in Hong Kong, a major feat of civil engineering for which the Group organised over a third of the finance through Wardley Limited. The Mass Transit Railway will undoubtedly play a major role in easing Hong Kong's traffic problems, and its completion reflects the readiness of the community to tackle infrastructure projects with determination.

Two particularly important events for your Bank have taken place since our last meeting. First the completion of the first phase of our investment in Marine Midland Bank, and secondly the definite decision to go ahead with the redevelopment of our Headquarters at 1 Queen's Road.

Marine Midland's successful application to convert into a National Bank cleared the way for our tender offer to their shareholders to purchase 25% of the outstanding stock. This received a very favourable response and was well oversubscribed. It led to our taking up the first tranche of new capital in Marine Midland on 4 March 1980 when we became 41% stockholders in that institution. Under our agreement the second tranche of new stock will be taken up by

profit generated from the sale was treated as an extraordinary profit and transferred direct to the Bank's inner reserves. As such of course it is not included in the profit figures mentioned earlier.

Hang Seng Bank had another record year both as to profits and dividend distribution. They continue to thrive under the guidance of Mr S H Ho as Chairman and Mr Q W Lee as Chief Executive.

Internationally our operations were very encouraging

particularly so in the Far East and this is shown by the larger increase in profits shown by the Bank itself over that of the Group.

The British Bank of the Middle East showed a small increase in profits.

Shareholders will, I am sure, have read of the transfer

of the Head Office of The British Bank of the Middle East from London to Hong Kong at the beginning of this year. This will allow closer and speedier liaison within the Group without in any way reducing the service we offer our constituents in the Middle East.

This has meant a new Board of Directors in Hong Kong for The British Bank of the Middle East but I would like to pay tribute to the resigning directors, many of whom have given very long service and all of

subsidiary of Wardley Limited - taking over the Group's business there. The start has been most promising. Wardley itself reported continued growth and record profits. Their dividend was increased from HK\$30 million to HK\$47.5 million. Wardley's development is particularly important enabling the Group as it does to take advantage of the increasing trend toward transnational financial arrangements.

Wardley Middle East Limited continued to make progress during a difficult year dominated by political uncertainty in its area. Our finance companies in Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore all produced good results and expanded their operations.

The growth of our insurance ventures during the year was also very satisfying and we are confident that they will not only be making a significant contribution in future years but are a valuable addition to the range of our services.

Wayhong Investment which holds our transport portfolio had another good year with increased returns coming from the World-Wide Group of companies and from Cathay Pacific Airways.

At the end of last year we announced we were holding talks with Antony Gibbs which might lead to our purchasing the 60% in their company which we do not already own. Negotiations with Antony Gibbs continue and I hope to be able to say something more on this subject at the Ordinary General Meeting.

We are providing shareholders with a review of Operations as part of this year's Annual Report, and we believe that this will give some idea of the very wide range of services we now provide, both geographically and operationally. My full International Survey, which hitherto has accompanied the Annual Report, will be available on request shortly after the Ordinary General Meeting.

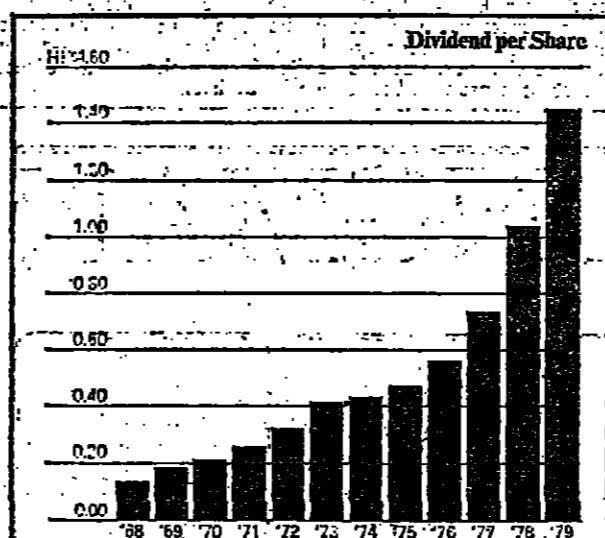
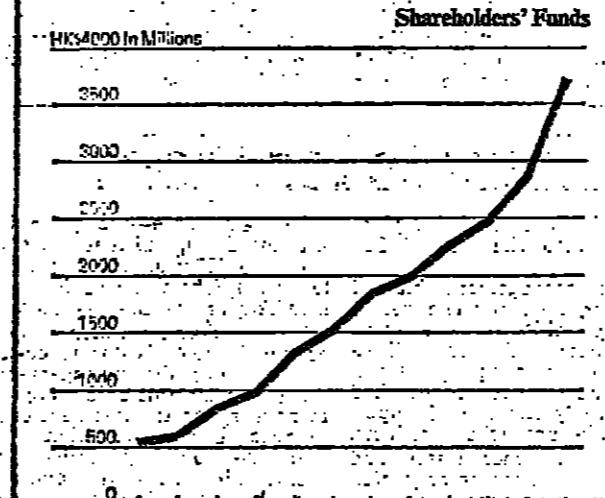
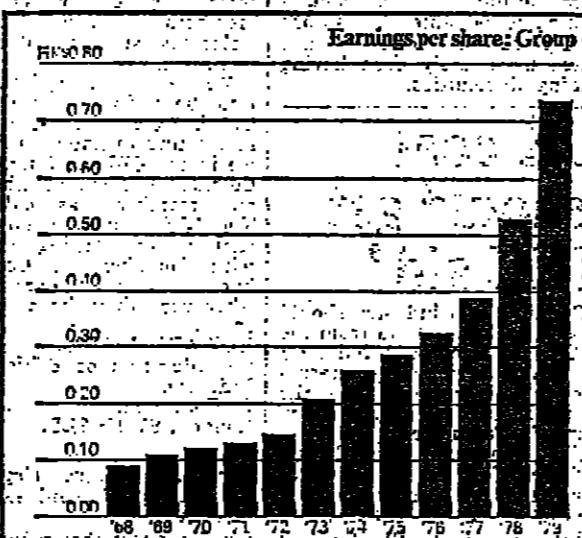
There has been a number of changes in your Board. In accordance with the agreement with Marine Midland, we have invited three members of their Board to join us. They are Messrs E W Duffy, Chairman, J R Petty, President, and R W Hubner, a Director and former IBM Senior Officer. Messrs Li Ka-shing and J F Holmes have also joined us; as have two additional Executive Directors, Messrs P E Hammond and J H Macdonald. To them all we extend a warm welcome, confident that their experience in different fields will contribute significantly to our counsels.

Mr P G Williams, upon relinquishing his executive role in Inchcape, is stepping down as Deputy Chairman after the Ordinary General Meeting but I am glad to say he has agreed to stay on the Board. His place as Deputy Chairman will be taken by Sir Y K Pao.

Mr G R Ross who has been on your Board for twelve years retires after this meeting under Regulation 89(h). I would like to put on record the great debt I and my predecessors owe Mr Ross for his dedication to the Bank's business.

As always, it is my pleasure and duty to remind shareholders of the debt we owe to a hard working staff who now number some 25,000 around the globe. This statement of mine has, I hope, been written some little time before the Ordinary General Meeting, when I will, if necessary, bring shareholders up-to-date with the affairs of the Bank. However, I hope that the Annual Report does at least present shareholders with a portrait of a vibrant organisation poised to take advantage of opportunities as they arise during this new decade.

1979 HIGHLIGHTS		
	1978	1979
HK\$ millions	HK\$ millions	HK\$ millions
Issued Share Capital	1,155	1,752
Reserve Fund	1,477	3,636
Retained Profits	295	341
Deposits	74,654	97,374
Advances	37,107	42,652
Bank Premises	1,241	1,241
Net Profit	7.2	10.4
Total Assets	98,464	125,292
	11,431	



whom have taken a very close interest in the affairs of that Bank during a time when there has been a generally unsettled and sometimes turbulent atmosphere in the area in which it operates. I am glad to say that their counsel will not be lost as, with the exception of Mr Macqueen, they will be forming an advisory committee in London. Mr Macqueen who was in turn Chief Executive and later Chairman completed 50 years service with The British Bank of the Middle East before his retirement from their Board at the end of the year.

The Bank of Iran and the Middle East in which the Group had a 35% interest was nationalised during 1979 and we still await compensation. The Saudi British Bank, in which the Group holds 40%, has established itself very successfully under the able chairmanship of Sheikh Suliman Saleh Olayan.

Mercantile Bank Limited showed some progress although profits were down on 1978. The economic problems of India, exacerbated by political uncertainty, made trading conditions difficult and it is to be hoped that the incoming government will move swiftly to restore some measure of business and investment confidence. Similarly in Mauritius results were adversely affected by prolonged industrial and labour strife. The results achieved by Mercantile nevertheless reflect favourably on the staff involved.

Our Canadian operations continued to expand although the continuing delay in the grant of charters to foreign banks has had an inhibiting effect on our plans to move to a full banking operation.

In Australia we restructured our operations by Wardley Australia Limited - a wholly owned sub-

## The Hongkong Bank Group

Principal subsidiaries and associate members of The Hongkong Bank Group:

The British Bank of the Middle East

The Mercantile Bank Limited

Wardley Limited

Hang Seng Bank Limited

The Saudi British Bank

The British Bank of the Lebanon, S A L

Antony Gibbs Holdings Limited

Wardley Middle East Limited

Services offered by the principal subsidiary and associate companies of The Hongkong Bank Group:

BANKING • MERCHANT BANKING SERVICES • FINANCE AND INVESTMENT • INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

EXPORT CREDIT • INSURANCE SERVICES • BULLION DEALING • COMPANY DATA INFORMATION

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES • CREDIT CARDS • TRUSTEE SERVICES • NOMINEE SERVICES



## Japan may pull out of Soviet deal

Tokyo, April 22.—Japan is expected to shelve its participation in a Siberian forestry development project after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Japanese business sources said.

The project will probably be affected by an expected Japanese government decision not to supply cash for new Russian projects.

Earlier, the foreign ministry said that, as part of possible economic sanctions against Russia, official loan supplies are to be screened on a case-by-case basis.

### Swiss bank reserves fall

Swiss liquidity in the second 10-day period was further reduced, mainly because of repayment of Lombard advances to the Swiss Central Bank and unwinding of dollar/Swiss franc exchanges. The commercial banks' clearing accounts with the central bank fell 280 million Swiss francs to 5,983 million Swiss francs, while notes in circulation also showed a drop of 40.3 million francs to 21,260 francs.

### French coal imports

M. Andre Giraud, the French Industry Minister, yesterday justified France's imports of coal from the Soviet Union, pointing out that coal mined in France cost more than three times that of Soviet anthracite. —A.P.-Dow Jones.

### EEC jobless total down

The number of jobless workers in the European Community dropped by 220,000 or 3.4 per cent to 6.3 million from the end of February to the end of March, official statistics revealed yesterday. The jobless rate fell from 6 to 5.8 per cent. Unemployment was still, however, 2 per cent higher at the end of March than a year before. —A.P.-Dow Jones.

### Peru oil output up

Peru produced 192,000 barrels of oil day last year, compared with 150,000 barrels a day in 1978, the Mines and Energy Ministry said yesterday. —Reuter.

### Italy trade deficit

Italy had a provisional overall payments deficit in March of 455 billion lire (about £236.5m) after a still provisional February deficit of 925 billion lire. The Bank of Italy said yesterday. —Reuter.

Executives applaud tough leadership style of Sir Michael Edwards

## Morale boost for Leyland managers

Soon after Sir Michael Edwards was appointed chairman of BL two and a half years ago, a group of middle managers was called to a meeting with him. When they left they were horrified.

One of them said later: "We were shell-shocked. We thought the man was a dictator who knew nothing about cars, and was not prepared to listen to those who had worked in the industry all their lives. We were all very despondent about yet another reorganization under a man like that."

Recently the same manager admitted somewhat sheepishly: "Looking back with hindsight I could not have been more wrong. The man himself still takes some getting used to. But time is proving that his brand of tough, no-nonsense leadership is what this company has been lacking since the days of Herbert Austin and William Morris."

His comments are fairly typical of the improving morale of middle managers, the loosely defined body of men ranging from plant managers to senior engineers and even managing directors of subsidiary companies. The commitment and belief of these people is vital to the group's recovery.

It was a very different picture in the winter of 1977 after more than two years' experience of the reorganization based on the Ryder report. Managers complained bitterly that they were not receiving

direction and in the vacuum those with responsibility at plant level turned to their own devices.

A manager who left the company then said yesterday: "We were running British Leyland. The top brass spent so much time trying to cope with the National Enterprise Board and the Government who held the purse strings that we had no alternative but to produce our own solutions. Most of the time we were only concentrating on keeping products moving from the factories. It was a day-to-day existence with morale going down the drain."

One of those who left in the middle of the Ryder period was Mr John Egan, the head of BL's very profitable parts and services division. He had been recruited from a similar job with General Motors five years earlier and had a proven record as a capable and ambitious young executive.

This month Mr Egan, now 40, rejoined BL from Massey Ferguson where he spent the past three and a half years and he is now managing director of Jaguar. He said: "I left because I did not think we were building on the strength of the company. Things were drifting along. It is very different now."

Nothing has captured the imagination of managers more than the way Sir Michael is tackling the industrial relations problems which previous chairmen have studiously avoided.

It is true that there is much in his favour. His biggest asset is the backing of the Government which accepts the risks he is taking in meeting the unions head on.

Industrial relations improvements are not the only motivating force for the BL manager. Visible progress on the development and protection of a new model range to replace BL's now creaking design is the best possible morale booster.

Managers have been keen to see the vast new Mini Metro complex at Longbridge and the body presses being installed at Swindon to produce the Honda-designed medium saloon.

As one BL executive summed up: "We all know the company face terrible problems. But at least today it is an exciting place for managers to be. This company is pioneering the way for sections of British industry which have been pushed to the slippery slope by nineteenth-century labour relations which too many managers now accept to be endemic and therefore unacceptable."

"Of course we could still go down but at least we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we were part of a management team which faced up to the biggest issue in Britain today."

Clifford Webb

## West Yorkshire mills win £2m worth of textile orders from Iraq

By John Hawley

An Iraq government buying mission has placed orders with West Yorkshire wool textile mills for worsted cloth worth about £2.3m.

The orders have helped to consolidate a healthy start to 1980 made by wool textile exporters. Overseas sales during the first two months of this year are about 35 per cent up on last year.

According to figures from the National Wool Textile Export Corporation in Bradford, there were volume increases of 19 per cent in cloth, 47 per cent in yarns and 87 per cent in raw wool.

Although the corporation says these exceptional increases reflect abnormally low shipments last year caused by the longer term, a Corporation spokesman said: "Firm looks have now been established between the Iraq state trading

company and the corporation, through which further trade in worsteds and other cloths and yarns can be stimulated."

Levi Strauss (UK), the American-based leisurewear company, is on target with an expansion programme which will create 1,000 jobs in Scotland by the end of next year.

A new factory at Inchinnan has been bought from the Scottish Development Agency in a £750,000 deal, which includes modernization work.

The agency is building a £1m extension at Levi's factory in Dundee which should provide an additional 300 jobs when it opens in the summer. A similar number of jobs is being created at another new factory at Bothwell Park, Glasgow, an area of high unemployment. The company employs about 1,400 in Scotland.

## 470 bakery workers to lose jobs

By R. W. Shakespeare

The closing down of two bakeries resulting in nearly 470 lost jobs and a warning from building trade leaders that perhaps another 1,000 jobs are at risk in the private sector of the industry.

The latest main feature of the erosion of Merseyside's industrial base.

Scots' Bakery, which is based in Bootle, was announced this afternoon of a cake-making plant in Liverpool where 120 workers—mostly women—will lose their jobs. Another 200 jobs will go in cutbacks at its Manchester bakery.

And in Manchester yesterday, the Rank Hovis McDougall Group announced the closure of

its Mother's Pride bakery at Baguley with the loss of 327 jobs.

Scots' management blamed increasing costs and changes in shopping habits for the move.

Mr Kenneth Butler, sales director, said the company's traditional unprepared cake-making has largely replaced in supermarkets by prepacked products.

RHM said that losses had reached an "unacceptably high level over a number of years".

Merseyside officials of the Bakers Union are having talks with Scots'. Mr Eddie Pritchard, district secretary, says: "It is our normal policy on Merseyside to oppose closures. But this is not a case of a product being

moved elsewhere—the place is shutting down, and that's that."

Of the 327 workers who will lose their jobs at RHM, 260 are members of the Bakers' Union.

The bakery, which was opened in 1950, is due to close in July, but the management plans to bring this date forward to the earliest possible date.

As other multiples moved out of smaller town centre supermarkets in favour of opening superstores, premises of an ideal size for limited range discount operations would come in the building trade on Merseyside, there is concern over the results from a decision to be reached by the Liverpool city council building committee to cancel private sector contracts and channel all of its available householding funds about £8.25m into its own direct works division.

Shoppers' Paradise, the limited range discount division of Associated British Foods' Fine Fare retail chain, is planning a series of acquisitions to double its market share.

The main target is the south east, not only because the region accounts for a third of United Kingdom food sales but is also under-exploited compared with the north of England for limited range discounting.

Shoppers' Paradise, which has grown to 180 outlets in 44 years with around 2 per cent of the retail grocery market—expects to double its outlets in the second half of the decade.

By then, the Fine Fare discount chain and its main competitor, Kwik Save, the market leader in limited range, discounting, were likely to have 10 per cent of the market, Mr Baylis said.

Shoppers' Paradise is to achieve a 4 per cent market share, it will have to continue its dash for growth by buying existing stores.

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Shoppers' Paradise, which initially converted around 130 former Fine Fare supermarkets and added another 50 outlets from the old Pricerite chain, is looking to possible acquisitions among regional "retail" chains which have lately been having trading difficulties.

Shoppers' Paradise is to achieve a 4 per cent market share, it will have to continue its dash for growth by buying existing stores.

In the view of the CBI, it would be wrong to prevent or discourage any of the existing organizations from seeking to increase its market share, it is also clear that the overall remuneration of solicitors is substantially below that of various other professions.

The other point arising from Dr Short's letter is that what the CBI does not say is that the fees of solicitors are the largest element of the cost of moving house.

Not only have comparative tables, which have recently been published in various papers, shown that this is simply not so and that both estate agents' fees and stamp duty (which Dr Short does not even mention) are usually both substantially higher than the solicitors' fees.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Gilts profit taking sends equities reeling

The profit-takers moved into stocks yesterday and sent the rest of the market, which had been using government securities as a prop, reeling.

Prices throughout the list were generally easier following Monday's impressive performance, which had seen the exhaustion of the "tap" Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 along with some big gains all round. But the buyers decided, yesterday, not to chance their luck and took their profits while they could.

Jobbers said that the indication they had forecast had now arrived, accompanied by further fears of a worldwide recession. In the event, losses drifted steadily throughout the day and closed 1% point off.

Earlier losses in shorts of around £1 by a rally in late trading which followed the statement on interest rates by the chairman of National Westminster Bank in his annual report.

Some equities were left to their own devices which produced a rather dull session with more falls than rises. Dealers blamed Monday's sale of shares owned by Civit & International Investment Trust, valued at around £20m, which soaked up all the extra cash available. The only light relief came with the long list of companies reporting "greatly improved profits and strong handouts."

Nevertheless, it was not enough, and the FT Index closed at the bottom 6.8 off at 434.2.

A strong performance on the resumption of trading on Wall St was the only bright spot, which, if maintained, jobbers were hoping might rub off in the market today.

Leaders had another uninspired session, with prices lower on small bouts of sporadic selling. Dunlop was a bright

easier at 55p. Elsewhere, ICI fell 10p to 362p accompanied by Glaxo 8p off at 212p, Unilever 5p softer at 423p and Fisons by a similar amount at 277p. Beechams eased 3p to 116p while Blue Circle, reporting today, dipped 2p to 316p.

Unitech's second cash call to shareholders this year, this time for £3m, and news of a German acquisition left the shares 6p down at 299p, while Mr Frank Darby's decision to accept the 420p a share for his 19 per cent stake pushed up Furness Withy 15p to 386p.

In timbers Montague L Meyer dipped 3p to 104p as Mallinson Denby fell 3p to 72p after some heavy selling by speculators, who are now of the

opinion that any chance of a bid has now passed.

Speculation that Carl Fischer Inc. of New York, was about to bid for the outstanding shares it did not own boosted

Boosey & Hawkes 10p to 122p.

But Sir Richard Young, chairman of Boosey, said he had been in touch with Fischer, who said they were "neither bidding nor buying" the company.

Press comment lifted Expanded Metal 4p to 36p but profit-taking clamped 6p from A. Hentridges at 45p, also the subject of recent favourable

comment.

The market took great heart from the full-year figures of S. Pearson, 10p higher at 204p, while Pearson Longman rose 6p

to 192p. Bumper figures and a scrip issue were good for a 26p leap in Travis & Arnold at 272p, and a 15p rise in Wilson (Cornwall) at 205p. Satisfactory

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## NANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Steel Bros  
ds year  
pc down  
£5.8m

Sammy Unsworth

its of Steel Brothers Hold  
ell 10 per cent to £5.81m  
for year to December 31.

But for exchange rate  
tions profit would have  
evel with last year.

construction, foodstuffs

manufacturing group, which

90 per cent of its profit

managed to improve

er by 4 per cent to

1. Brothers was also hit

by a £600,000 reduction  
from the Middle

which contributes about 35

nt of total profits. This

was due to increased  
ition in foods, with a

on in margins and in

problems with debtors

solet stocks which have

orm to Arabic standards

lling and health require

dition, starting-up costs

ills, in the United

and Spain, contributed

ected losses in the rice

division, particularly in

one half. But Mr. John

the chairman, said that

problems should be over

1980.

Steel Brothers saw ex-

results in Canada, where

measured in dollars

doubled, although Mr.

pointed out that in the

year this progress

not necessarily continued

final dividend has been

d. 6.92p gross against

aking a total of 11.43p

d. with 10.67p.

closed: Steadier - Afternoon

- Cash 10.10p. 4 months

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